

Pretoria Admits Violating Pact By Aiding Mozambican Rebels

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa, despite its nonaggression treaty with Mozambique, has continued to support the anti-government rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance with weapons and ammunition, other air-dropped supplies and transport, according to Foreign Minister R.F. Botha.

After months of disputing Mozambique's charges that South Africa was guilty of violations of the March 1984 Nkomati Accord in its support of the rightist Mozambican National Resistance, Mr. Botha acknowledged Wednesday that the Mozambican "allegations in broad terms are correct, and that the Nkomati Accord was violated."

The admission, further damaging South Africa's image as a trustworthy partner in international affairs, appeared to be motivated by the expectation that the leader of Mozambique, President Samora Machel, will present extensive documentary evidence of the violations to President Ronald Reagan during his current visit to the United States.

Despite criticism from U.S. conservatives, the Reagan administration is supplying Mr. Machel's Marxist regime with \$40 million in economic aid, as part of an effort to lure Mozambique from the embrace of the Soviet Union.

The Nkomati Accord, which was brokered behind the scenes by U.S.

diplomats and has been one of the few clear successes of the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement," is now very much in doubt. However, Mr. Botha indicated that a major effort is under way to salvage it.

Mr. Botha, speaking in Pretoria, implied that the country's military forces, which had built up the Mozambican National Resistance into a guerrilla force of 15,000 before the Nkomati Accord, were solely responsible for the violations. Gen. Magnus Malan, the defense minister, had accepted responsibility for the actions, Mr. Botha said.

The continued South African support had included the supply of weapons and ammunition on a regular basis; establishment of a communications network; deliveries of humanitarian aid, such as food and medicine; construction of guerrilla bases and other facilities; air transport; Mr. Botha said. There was at least one trip by submarine for guerrilla leaders, he said.

In addition, Louis M. Nel, the deputy foreign minister, made three secret visits over the last three months to guerrilla headquarters at Gorongosa in central Mozam-

bique, although such contacts had been explicitly denied, both publicly and in diplomatic meetings with Mozambique.

The attacks by guerrillas, apparently mounted with South African support, have virtually paralyzed Mozambique for the past year, cutting off the capital and major cities from the countryside and preventing the shipment of food and consumer goods. Until it received help recently from Zimbabwe, the government had been unable to check the spread of the insurgency.

South Africa has consistently denied all allegations of such activities, except for some clandestine support that five army officers had given to the rightists.

But Mozambique found extensive documentation that included a senior officer's operational diary, headquarters day books, itineraries of trips by officials to South Africa over the past two years, radio logs and supply records when its troops, supported by Zimbabwe forces, overran the headquarters of the guerrillas at Gorongosa late last month.

All those amounted to no more than "technical violations" of the Nkomati Accord, Mr. Botha said,



R.F. Botha

despite treaty prohibitions on supporting guerrilla operations against one another. They occurred, moreover, according to Mr. Botha, as a result of South Africa's attempts to bring the rightist rebels into negotiations with the ruling Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, as South Africa had pledged to do.

Mr. Botha, who had been summoned to Maputo, Mozambique's capital, on Monday prior to Mr. Machel's departure for Washington, said that the South African government as such had not been accused of violating the accord. He implied that Mr. Machel had accepted his explanation that the activities had been undertaken with the intention of "softening" the guerrillas for negotiations.

South Africa Says Force Sent into Angola Will Be Withdrawn by Weekend

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa, faced with strong international condemnation of it and a warning from the Angolan government that a clash with its forces was imminent, announced Thursday it would withdraw its troops from southern Angola.

General Constand Viljoen, chief of the South African Defense Force, said his force of about 500 men had successfully completed its pre-emptive strike against insurgents fighting for control of South-West Africa, the territory known as Namibia. He said the force would pull back to bases inside the South African-controlled territory "before the end of the weekend."

His statement made no mention of an earlier Angolan Ministry of Defense communiqué alleging that South African forces had penetrated 150 miles (250 kilometers) into southern Angola and were preparing to engage Angolan soldiers advancing on the military headquarters of Jonas Savimbi's anti-government Union for the Total Liberation of Angola.

The South African invasion of Angola, which began Monday, has led to widespread Western protest, including some of the strongest statements to date from the Reagan administration. The administration accused Pretoria of violating international law by its military operation and its continued presence in Namibia.

The new incursion, which began only a week after the return to Pretoria of the U.S. ambassador, Herman W. Nickel, was widely seen here as a slap at the United States following President Ronald Reagan's announcement of limited economic sanctions. Analysts noted that Mr. Nickel had been recalled to Washington in June to protest South African commando operations in neighboring Botswana and Angola.

South Africa has insisted from the incursion's beginning that it was aimed at pre-empting an offensive by rebels of the South-West African People's Organization, which has been conducting a bush war from Angolan bases against South African rule in Namibia.

In his statement Thursday, General Viljoen said that South African forces had disrupted SWAPO logistic lines and destroyed large amounts of weapons and ammunition, including thousands of rounds of anti-aircraft ammunition. He said two insurgents had been killed and a number of others had fled north. He reported no South African casualties.

The Angolan communiqué drew a far different picture, saying South African armored vehicles had moved within 10 miles of the southwestern town of Mavinga. Mr. Sa-

vimbi's secret base is at Jamba, a bush encampment near the Namibian border.

Despite public denials, South Africa has long supported Mr. Savimbi's forces with arms and other supplies. The Angolan offensive against Jamba appeared designed to cut off rebels' supply lines with northern Namibia. A South African medical orderly attached to Mr. Savimbi's forces was killed over the weekend in a skirmish with Angolan forces.

The Angolan communiqué also said South African air raids had killed six Angolan troops and injured 25 earlier this week.

Weir Warns About Safety Of Hostages

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ernment airplane, landing near Norfolk, Virginia.

He said he agreed to remain secluded because of the possibility that "one or more" of those left behind might also be freed.

Mr. Weir appeared fit and spoke in a strong, steady voice.

He said he believed his captors' appeals should be taken seriously. He refused to release details of his captivity because "I do not want to put in jeopardy the safety and welfare of the remaining hostages."

Mr. Weir said he did not know why he had been released. He was told he would be freed only 60 to 90 minutes beforehand.

He said that, on Saturday, he saw four of the six Americans and that they were all well. The four were Terry A. Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press; David P. Jacobson, director of the American University hospital in Beirut; the Reverend Lawrence Jenco, a Roman Catholic priest; and Thomas Sutherland, dean of agriculture at the American University.

The two other captive Americans are Peter Kilburn, a librarian at American University and William Buckley, a U.S. Embassy political officer.

In addition, four Frenchmen and a Briton have been kidnapped in Lebanon in the last 18 months.

Mr. Weir said he had a "message from my captors" that he had conveyed to President Ronald Reagan when the two spoke Wednesday. He did not say what the message was, but added that he felt there remained only a small "window of opportunity" for gaining the release of the remaining six.

If the terrorists' demand is not met soon, he said, "they are prepared to kidnap other Americans." They said that while they "do not want to harm anyone," they will "go so far as to proceed to execute their hostages if their demand is not met."

Complex Situation
Stephen Engelberg of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Robert C. McFarlane, the president's national security adviser, hinted at the complexity of the hostage situation in remarks Wednesday:

He said the announcement of Mr. Weir's release had been delayed because of intelligence from the region suggesting that the remaining hostages were to be released soon.

"Because today, in Lebanon, the competition, if you will, for custody over these people is fairly keen, between three and four different factions, we thought it possible that the awareness Sunday or Monday of Reverend Weir's release could intensify that competition and make it more difficult for the release of the others," he said during an appearance in Colorado Springs.

Other administration officials said the Syrian government's attitude changed sharply after Israel took until September to release the final group of more than 750 Arabs, mostly Shiites, it had been holding in a prison near Haifa.

Another official said the Syrians believed that there had been a deal last June in which 39 American hostages taken from a Trans World Airlines flight would be freed in exchange for the immediate release of the Shiites held by Israel.

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refused Thursday to answer questions about the letter, and it was not clear if the personnel in question could include Mr. Heru, who, as defense minister, is responsible for the DGSE.

Earlier Thursday, Mr. Heru had summoned senior military officers for consultations. He met separately with General Jean Sautier, the armed forces chief of staff, and Admiral Pierre LaCoste, chief of the secret service, at the Defense Ministry.

WORLD BRIEFS

Arab Groups Claim Bomb Attacks

BEIRUT (Reuters) — The Black September Palestinian group claimed responsibility on Thursday for killing a Jordanian publisher in Athens, and a Moslem group said it was behind an explosion Tuesday in a cafe in Rome.

The claims came in statements typewritten in Arabic that were delivered by the same man to a news agency in Beirut. The Black September statement described the publisher, Michel al-Nimri, as a "spy and agent" for Western intelligence agencies. Mr. Nimri, 37, publisher of the Athens-based An Nasra, was killed Wednesday by a gunman in an apartment building that houses the magazine's offices.

The Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems said it had blown up "an American-British intelligence den" at the Café de Paris on the Via Veneto in Rome on Tuesday. Thirty-nine persons were hurt. The group warned tourists, especially Arabs, to stay away from Britain, Spain and Italy to avoid "operations by our heroic struggle."

France, Argentina Sign Industry Pact

PARIS (Reuters) — Argentina and France signed a cooperation treaty Thursday aimed at strengthening economic, industrial and financial relations. French officials said. Details of the agreement will be worked out during the next meeting of the French-Argentine commission in January.

President Raúl Alfonsín was in France at the end of a three-nation tour of Europe aimed at winning support for economic austerity measures he has imposed in Argentina, which is heavily in debt. He met with Prime Minister Laurent Fabius before the accord was signed. Mr. Alfonsín also visited Yugoslavia and West Germany.

New York Abandons Westway Plan

NEW YORK (AP) — State and city officials gave up a 10-year fight Thursday and abandoned the proposed \$2-billion Westway highway and real estate development project in Manhattan.

Governor Mario M. Cuomo and Mayor Edward I. Koch said they would seek to use the project's federal funding for mass transit and a smaller substitute road, as opponents had urged since Westway was proposed in 1974.

U.S. Applauds Tokyo Defense Budget

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration welcomed Thursday a decision by Japan to sharply increase defense spending over the next five years.

"We see that decision as a further indication of Japan's continuing commitment to acquire the capability of fulfilling its agreed defense role and missions," the U.S. State Department said. At the same time, the department welcomed Japan's decision to double spending on foreign aid.

The 18,550 billion yen (\$76.5 billion) defense plan for 1986-1990 adopted under pressure from the United States, calls for an annual increase of 7.9 percent in spending, compared with growth in the 6 percent range over the past three years. The new military budget amounts to roughly 1.04 percent of current projections for the nation's gross national product for the five-year period, although a policy set in 1974 limits yearly defense spending to 1 percent of GNP.

Brandt Meets Honecker in East Berlin

BERLIN (Reuters) — Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor, met with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, for four hours Thursday and said that their countries had a special role to play in preserving peace in Europe.

The Communist press stressed the importance of the visit with front-page pictures and reports of Mr. Brandt laying flowers at a memorial to the victims of Nazism. West German sources said the treatment bore out optimism among Bonn officials that the ongoing spy scandal in West Germany would not damage relations.

Mr. Brandt, the Social Democratic opposition chairman, was on his first visit to East Berlin since resigning as chancellor 11 years ago. He said both countries should develop their own initiatives and press for disarmament.



Willy Brandt as he visited East Berlin on Thursday.

Cease-Fire Falters in North Lebanon

BEIRUT (Reuters) — An all-party security committee called a cease-fire Thursday afternoon in Lebanon's northern port of Tripoli after more than five days of heavy fighting between Moslem groups, but security sources said it held for only an hour.

Fighting eased just after the cease-fire went into effect, halting the shelling of residential areas. But fresh clashes soon erupted between the radical Sunni Islamic Unification Movement and the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party, the security sources said.

For the Record

Portugal sent a strong protest Thursday to Australia over reported plans for joint exploration by Australia and Indonesia of oil deposits in the Timor Sea, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Lisbon. (Reuters)

Iraq said its planes destroyed Thursday a jetty on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal. Iran, meanwhile, said two South Korean sailors were killed when Iraqi planes attacked their tanker in the northern Gulf. (Reuters)

The sixth game of the world chess championship between Anatoli Karpov and Gary Kasparov ended in a draw Thursday in Moscow after Mr. Kasparov's 27th move. Mr. Karpov now leads 3.5 to 2.5. (AP)

Trade Policy Is Adopted

(Continued from Page 1)

expected to reach \$150 billion this year.

The resolution calls for legislation closely resembling a bill with strong House support that Mr. Reagan has denounced as a protectionist measure. The bill, sponsored by three Democrats — the House Ways and Means Committee chairman, Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, and Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas — would force nations with large trade surpluses to open their markets to American products or face a 25 percent import surcharge.

Its sponsors deny the bill is protectionist, describing it instead as a market-expanding measure.

The Democratic initiative, sponsored by Representative Stan Lundine of New York, won the endorsement of a special task force named by Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the House majority leader.

President Reagan, meanwhile, continued his attack on those bills during an appearance in Concord, New Hampshire, that was supposed to have been devoted to tax overhaul.

"What we can't do is be stampeded into the dark hole of protectionism, ignoring a trade war that will undercut everything we've accomplished and, in the long run, throw millions of Americans out of work," Mr. Reagan said, echoing comments on trade he had made during a press conference Tuesday night.

In New Zealand on Thursday, Prime Minister David Lange said he knew that more than five French agents had been on the spot. He refused to rule out a U.S. television report that as many as 20 French agents were in the area in the six months before the attack.

Two French agents are in jail in New Zealand facing charges of sabotaging the Rainbow Warrior and murdering a Greenpeace crew member. Three men who were aboard a yacht that stopped in Auckland at the time of the attack have also been identified as DGSE agents.

A story to appear Friday in L'Express magazine says the men were brought to New Zealand by the yacht's crew hidden in two oxygen bottles.

L'Express says a fourth team of agents "had chartered a fast vessel in Australia in case things went wrong."

(AP, Reuters)

Major Quake Hits Mexico; Toll High

(Continued from Page 1)

when a church collapsed during Mass in Ciudad Guzman, 420 miles west of Mexico City and 50 miles inland. El Informador newspaper in Guadalajara said. The paper also reported "extensive damage" in the nearby city of Colima.

"I heard this trembling and I got out of my bedroom and ran to the hallway," a man who escaped from the Nuevo León, a large apartment building in the center of Mexico City, told a television station.

"By that time, the walls had caved in on the bedroom and I ran down the stairs," he said. "There were people running for their lives. There were rocks flying all over. I got out, but I wasn't able to save my wife."

Aeromexico, one of Mexico's two national airlines, said all communications were knocked out in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Tepic, Nayarit, the resort of Ixtapa and Acapulco. The Mexico City airport was closed for hours but later reopened.

The quake, which was felt as far away as Corpus Christi and Houston on the eastern coast of Texas, hit during Mexico City's morning rush hour.

John Minsch, a geophysicist at the National Earthquake Center in



The Associated Press

Golden, Colorado, said its epicenter was in an earthquake-prone area about 40 miles offshore and 150 miles northwest of the resort of Acapulco. The National Weather Service issued a tidal wave watch for Mexico, El Salvador, Ecuador and California but called it off four hours later.

It was the strongest quake in the hemisphere since March 3, when one of 7.8 magnitude near the coast of central Chile killed at least 177 people and injured 2,500.



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U.S. Details How Secrets Were Leaked to Soviet

Bolivia Jails Unionists; State of Siege Is Declared

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The West has acquired information, apparently from Russian sources, explaining in detail the Soviet Union's system for obtaining Western military and technological secrets, according to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

This information was contained in a Pentagon report released Wednesday by Mr. Weinberger, who said that the leakage of Western technology to the Soviet Union is "a far more serious problem than we had previously realized."

Among the Western technological secrets acquired by the Soviet Union, according to the report, were the first control radar for the F-16 jet fighter, one of the most advanced aircraft developed by the United States. Also acquired, according to the report, were numerous computers and microchips, many of them used by the Russians to make their own versions of Western electronic devices.

The report disclosed the structure of an organization in Moscow that it claims coordinates efforts to obtain technology by targeting American universities and U.S. defense contractors and hiring Western businessmen to assist in smuggling operations.

The report, which Mr. Weinberger termed "deeply sobering," adds another foreboding characteristic of the Soviet Union's activities by the Reagan administration as arms-control talks resumed Thursday in Geneva and as the president prepares for his meeting Nov. 19 and 20 with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. Mr. Weinberger said the report showed the need for increased vigilance in the West to try to frustrate Soviet espionage.

According to an informed source in the American intelligence community, much of the information in

the new Pentagon report came from a Soviet KGB agent recruited in the 1970s by French intelligence. According to the source, this agent was part of a team of about 300 scientific specialists working for the Soviet intelligence agency who have been sent abroad on technology-hunting missions.

The KGB agent provided information and documents to the French for a number of years, the source said. He was transferred back to Moscow several years ago, resumed contact with the French there, but then disappeared and is now presumed dead, the source added.

In late March a Paris newspaper, *Le Monde*, published the first account of the Soviet technological espionage that is described in more detail in the Pentagon report. *Le Monde* said that the information led to the French government's decision to expel 47 Soviet diplomats in 1983.

The report released Wednesday says only that the information it contains was obtained recently and "directly by the United States and allied countries."

Compiled by the Defense Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and 20 other U.S. agencies, the report describes a Soviet apparatus headed by the Military Industrial Commission. The commission consists of executives of top military industries who select specific items for collection, designate intelligence agencies for each job and allocate funds for each acquisition, a total of 500 million rubles per year in the late 1970s, according to the report.

The Pentagon report translated that 500 million rubles into \$1.4 billion in "1980 purchase-power equivalents," but other specialists challenged that conversion. The Soviet Union's official exchange rate pegs the ruble at about \$1.30.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LA PAZ — Bolivia declared Thursday a 90-day state of siege and arrested hundreds of trade unionists after talks failed to end a crippling general strike of two weeks over austerity measures imposed to curb inflation.

The Interior Ministry said that 150 labor activists, including the leaders of the Bolivian Workers Central, were flown in four military jets to four towns in the north.

The interior minister, Fernando Barrientos, said the government had taken the actions because of the upheaval that the strike had caused. He said provincial authorities had been ordered to place a six-hour curfew on the country beginning at midnight Thursday.

He said that troops arrested hundreds of Bolivian workers Thursday morning, including the country's top labor leader, Juan Lechin, after the workers staged a hunger strike to protest government austerity measures.

The information minister, Reynaldo Pizares, said the government offered to lift all sanctions against workers arrested or fired for striking. The walkout, which began Sept. 4, has been declared illegal.

In return, Mr. Pizares said labor leaders had to call off the strike and the fast for 15 days to allow negotiations on the economic program.

However, Mr. Lechin, the executive secretary of the Bolivian Workers Central, the leftist-led national labor confederation, said the strike would continue until an assembly of 200 men voted on the government offer.

The government of President Victor Paz Estenssoro, which took office last month, devalued the peso by about 95 percent and froze public sector wages Aug. 29 in a bid to curb the world's highest inflation rate, now over 14,000 percent annually.

Troops and police were deployed throughout La Paz on Thursday, and armored vehicles guarded the main square, where the government and congress buildings stand.

An Interior Ministry communiqué said the government took the measures because of escalating provocation and acts of sabotage by known agitators under orders from abroad.



Strikers in Bolivia denounce government austerity.

It said hard-line politicians and union leaders "had hindered the finding of a patriotic agreement on the government's economic measures aimed at ending hyperinflation, widespread corruption and at starting an economic recovery."

Mr. Barrientos said the arrested workers, who were rounded up when troops burst into the university and union headquarters, would appear before magistrates within 48 hours.

Mr. Paz, who took office on a pledge to halt Bolivia's steep economic decline, declared the general strike illegal hours after it began Sept. 4.

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Kidnappers of Duarte's Daughter Demand Cease-Fire, News Blackout

By James LeMoyné
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The kidnappers of the daughter of President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador have established new conditions for opening negotiations on her release, according to a senior Salvadoran official.

In three radio messages to Salvadoran officials, the kidnappers have demanded a halt to government military operations and an embargo on all information about the case, including further reporting about the kidnapping in the Salvadoran press, according to the Salvadoran official.

The conditions were set amid reports that the kidnappers of Inés Guadalupe Duarte Durán are leftist rebels belonging to one of the five groups making up the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front. It appears that the rebel front itself may not be taking responsibility for the kidnapping because it wants to minimize criticism of the action.

The official said the government would not stop military operations but would stop disclosing information about the kidnapping. Local newspaper and radio editors would also be asked to embargo news about the case, he said.

In its first comment on the kidnapping, the rebel radio *Venceremos* on Wednesday attacked President Duarte in especially harsh terms, accusing him of being "the greatest criminal ever in El Salvador."

They said both Mrs. Duarte Durán and a woman kidnapped with her were in good health.

The rebels played a tape recording that they said was made by Mrs. Duarte Durán for her father. The voice on the tape said, "Papa, today, Monday the 16th of September, your daughter, Inés Guadalupe, is speaking. I want to tell you, Papa, that I am fine. I am fine. Send my greetings to the family. I want to tell you that I am in the hands of the guerrilla commando group Pedro Pablo Castillo" of the Farabundo Martí front.

September, your daughter, Inés Guadalupe, is speaking. I want to tell you, Papa, that I am fine. I am fine. Send my greetings to the family. I want to tell you that I am in the hands of the guerrilla commando group Pedro Pablo Castillo" of the Farabundo Martí front.

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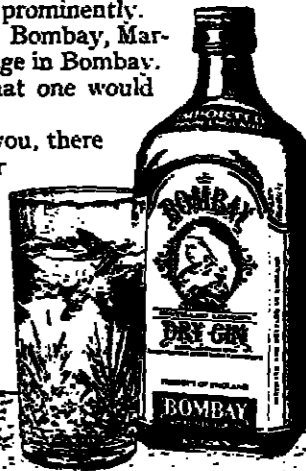
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TRAVELLERS REASSURED 'WATER IN BOMBAY SAFE TO DRINK'

Based on his long and intimate acquaintance with Bombay our foreign correspondent writes: "Of all the things that people drink in Bombay, water has never figured prominently. Most prefer Tonic in Bombay, Martini in Bombay or Orange in Bombay. Indeed, anything that one would usually mix in Bombay. But, let me assure you, there is no need to stay clear of the water. Those rumours which infer that water does not mix with this most distinctive of Imported London Dry Gins are well and truly ill-founded."



Judge Cites Contradiction in Nicaragua's Evidence

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — The U.S. judge at the International Court of Justice accused Nicaragua on Thursday of presenting contradictory evidence by denying that it had supported leftist rebels in El Salvador.

He also cast doubt on the testimony of one of Managua's star witnesses, David MacMichael, a former CIA intelligence analyst.

Speaking on the sixth day of hearings in a case brought by Nicaragua against the United States, Judge Stephen M. Schwab said that "MacMichael's testimony that 'it could be taken as a fact' that Nicaragua was involved in supplying arms to the insurgents in El Salvador."

The judge noted that Luis Carrion Cruz, Nicaragua's deputy interior minister, told the court last week

that his government was "not engaged... in the provision of arms to either of the factions engaged in the civil war in El Salvador."

The United States has boycotted proceedings in the case since January, claiming that the court has no jurisdiction in the case. A U.S. diplomat, however, is attending the hearings as an unofficial observer.

Mr. Schwab asked Carlos Arguello, the head of the Nicaraguan legal team here, whether the 15-member judicial panel was to "believe or disbelieve" Mr. MacMichael's statement on the alleged arms shipments to El Salvador.

"And if the court is asked to disbelieve the conclusion of MacMichael, why should it be asked to believe his other conclusions?" he said.

He cited allegations by Mr. MacMichael, who was under contract with the CIA from 1981 to 1983,

that the agency sent an armed force of 1,500 men into Nicaragua with the approval of President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. MacMichael said the Reagan administration's stated purpose was to stem an alleged flow of arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador. But its real intent, he testified, was to destabilize the Sandinist government and undercut its international support.

Mr. Arguello told the court that he would reply to Judge Schwab's questions on Friday.

In other testimony Thursday, Sir Ian Brownlie, an Oxford law professor who is serving on the Nicaragua legal team, said that "public declarations by high U.S. officials and legislation adopted by Congress clearly indicated that the U.S. government is legally responsible

for the military and paramilitary actions against Nicaragua."

Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government originally filed the action in April 1984, charging the United States with waging "armed attacks" aimed at overthrowing the government.

The court, a judicial arm of the United Nations, has no enforcement powers.

Rights Violations Cited

Charles Babcock of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:

Nicaragua has covered up thousands of cases of human rights violations, including murder, while financing its intelligence and espionage network through drug trafficking, according to a defector.

Alvaro José Baldizon Aviles, 26, who said he was the chief investiga-

tor of human rights allegations for Interior Minister Tomás Borge Martínez from late 1982 until July, said at a news briefing arranged by the U.S. State Department that he fled because "I came to realize how corrupt and bloody the Nicaraguan government was."

Mr. Baldizon said that after he investigated the execution of more than 150 Miskito Indians during the summer of 1982, he was ordered to write a second report, "giving a different and falsified version to cover up the responsibility of the Nicaraguan government."

Earthquake in Indonesia

United Press International

JAKARTA — At least 10 persons died and seven were injured when an earthquake recorded at 5.8 on the Richter scale occurred Monday in Irian Jaya, about 1,960 miles (3,170 kilometers) east of Jakarta, the news agency Antara reported Thursday.

House, Senate Leaders Say Debate On Taxes Will Spill Over Into '86

By Tom Redburn and Rudy Abramson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has taken the first step toward congressional enactment of U.S. tax revision by agreeing to draft procedures that allow its members to amend President Ronald Reagan's plan.

Congressional leaders said Wednesday that their new timetable would prevent the Senate from acting on tax revision this year.

They agreed that the best Mr. Reagan could expect was to receive a bill from Capitol Hill in the first few months of next year.

"I don't think it has any chance of getting through Congress this year," said the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts. His remarks echoed those made earlier by the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas. Mr. Reagan took his campaign for tax revision back on the road, telling a crowd in Concord, New Hampshire, that "the political establishment back in Washington says you don't care about these things."

Many leaders in Congress have said they can detect no groundswell

of support for overhauling the tax code, but House leaders remain committed to producing a bill this year so that Mr. Reagan cannot blame Democrats in next year's election for derailing his proposal.

"Are we trying to put it through the House? The answer is yes," said Mr. O'Neill, who met with Mr. Dole and agreed to end this year's congressional session at Thanksgiving, the last week in November, leaving only enough time on the legislative agenda to act on such issues as trade, remaining budget matters and an increase in the national debt limit.

The House Ways and Means Committee, voting 27 to 2 to bar the public, reporters and lobbyists from its deliberations, is expected to devote most of October to rewriting the tax code.

The closed sessions, according to Chairman Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, are designed to reduce the pressure from lobbyists representing special-interest groups and permit members to talk freely among themselves.

The committee, in a key move, agreed to work from a list of tax options prepared by the staff rather than directly from Mr. Reagan's proposal. The staff options, according to the committee's chief counsel, Joseph K. Dowley, do not represent Mr. Rostenkowski's own proposals but are designed simply to provide a starting point for committee members, who will be free to offer amendments of their own.

In another action, the committee decided that any member offering an amendment that would lose revenue—such as a lower tax rate—would have to offer, at the same time, an offsetting provision to gain the money back.

The Reagan proposal would cut the top individual tax rate from 50 percent to 35 percent and nearly double the personal exemption from \$1,040 to \$2,000, providing an average tax cut of about 7 percent.

On the corporate side, most companies would pay higher taxes despite lower tax rates because of the elimination of such tax preferences as the investment tax credit.

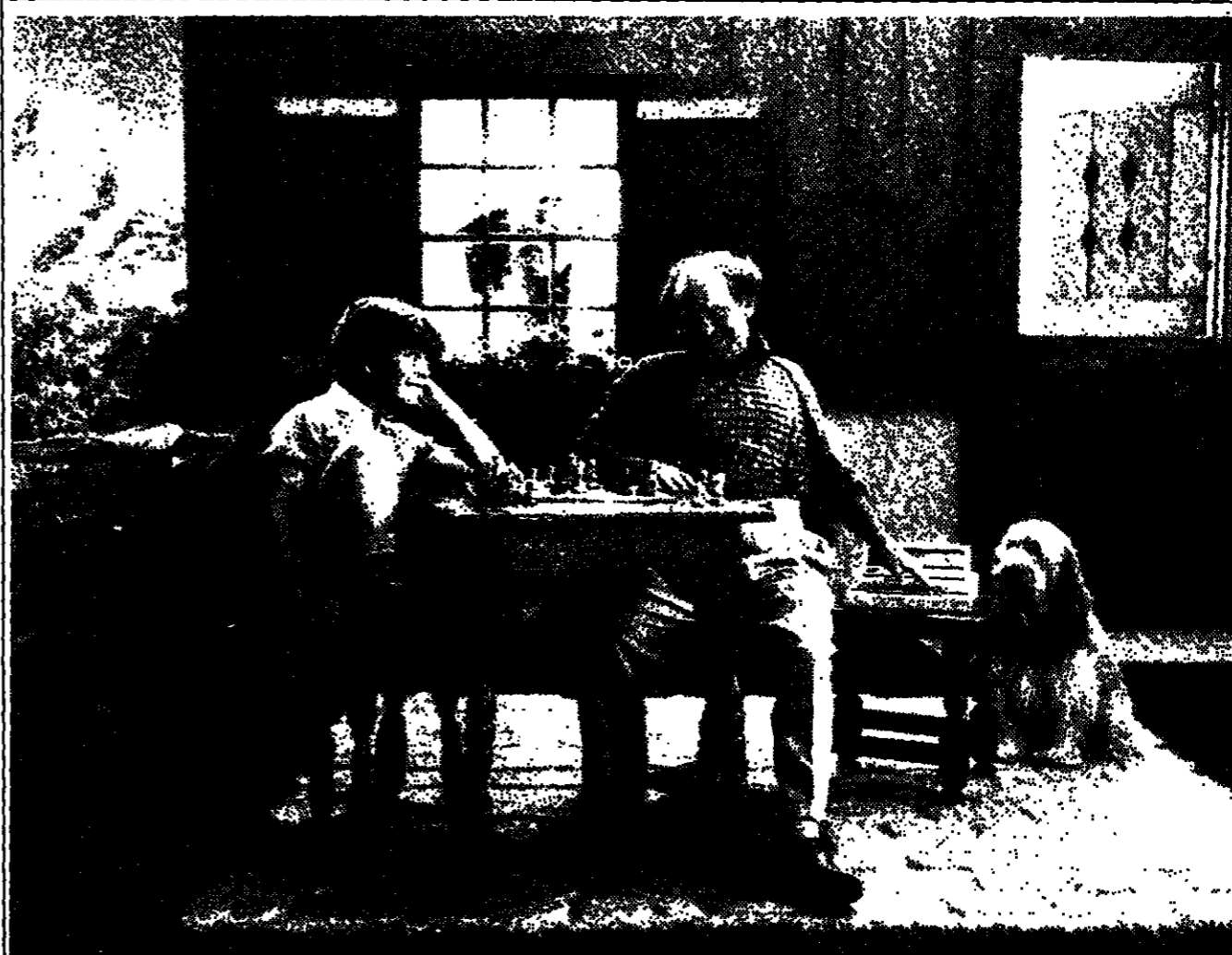
Sermon Broadcast Is Barred by Chile

United Press International

SANTIAGO — Chilean authorities barred radio stations from broadcasting live an Independence Day sermon by Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Santiago, who urged the military government and its opponents to settle their differences.

President Augusto Pinochet, the four members of the military junta, opposition party officials and labor leaders attended the Thanksgiving Mass on Wednesday at the cathedral in central Santiago at which Cardinal Fresno gave the sermon.

The government's information office, known by the Spanish acronym DINACOS, took over Chile's radio stations for more than four hours to prevent a live broadcast of the sermon. The stations were ordered to broadcast folk music until the Mass ended, but they were later allowed to transmit an edited version of the sermon.



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U.S. Labor Union Elects Woman as a Top Officer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America has elected a woman as secretary-treasurer, one of the few times a woman has advanced to such a high position in a U.S. labor union.

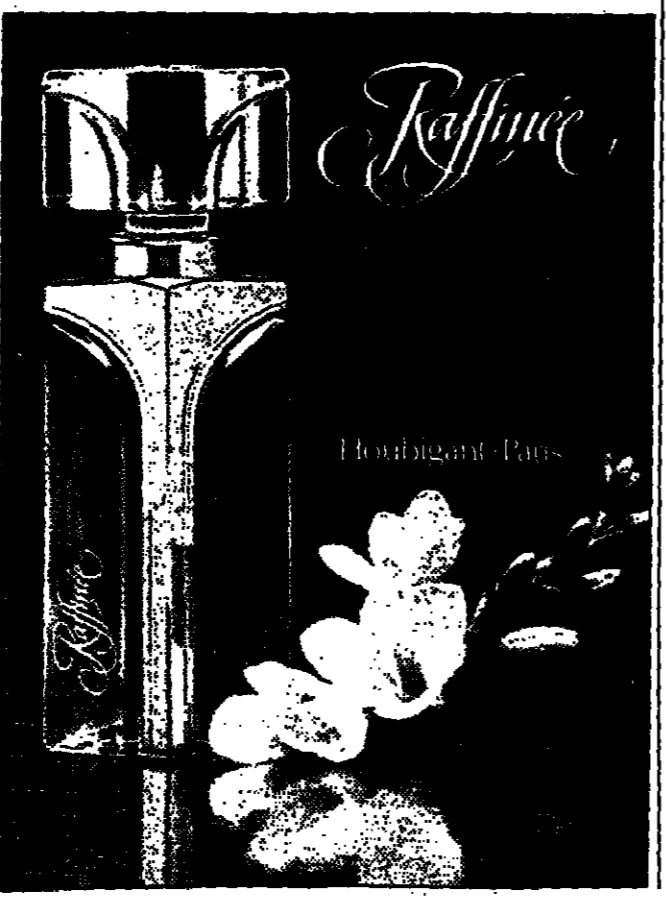
Amy R. Newell, 37, of New York, defeated Charles Lowell, a union international representative from New England, in the voting Wednesday. She will take office Nov. 1.

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Acquittals Are Expected in Aquino Case

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — Two years after the assassination of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the truth remains elusive, and the way seems clear for the acquittal of some or all of the 26 men charged with involvement in the killing.

The defense announced Wednesday that it would bring no more witnesses in the seven-month trial, and it is expected to present a closing statement next week. The prosecution is scheduled to follow with any rebuttal witnesses, and a verdict could come next month.

In a courtroom that has fallen nearly empty, a series of quiet-spoken, neatly groomed soldiers took the stand this week — the escort party that, gripping Mr. Aquino by the arms, hustled him off a China

Airlines jetliner and down a narrow boarding ramp to his death. The soldiers have been held in a military camp since the start of the trial and their testimony, given in terse, respectful monotonies, was remarkably uniform.

Given the high stakes of the case, in which General Fabian C. Ver, the chief of staff of the armed forces and a close associate of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, is a defendant, a common perception has grown that the trial faces difficult odds in producing a verdict that will be seen to be just.

Indeed, General Ver's lawyer, Antonio Coronel, said this week that the trial "is not a forum for the search for historical truth."

"What is just is not necessarily legal and what is legal is not necessarily just," he said.

The case is being tried by a panel

of three judges appointed by Mr. Marcos according to complicated and sometimes ambiguous guidelines drawn up by his office.

The president set the tone for the proceedings by announcing that General Ver will be reinstated as head of the armed forces and intelligence services if he is acquitted, and by labeling prosecution witnesses as perjurers.

A number of witnesses have disappeared before or after testifying. On the witness stand this week, Constable Rogelio Moreno of the Philippines constabulary, an escort who followed Mr. Aquino down the steps from the airliner, sat stiffly and almost motionless as he gave his testimony.

"Did you shoot Senator Aquino while you were on the staircase?" his lawyer asked.

"No, sir," Constable Moreno

said, in the Tagalog language of the Philippines.

"Did you shoot Senator Aquino when you reached the tarmac?" "No, sir."

"Did you hear the words, 'Eto na, eto na, ako na, ako na, pusila, pusila?'" the lawyer asked.

"No, sir."

Those words, the Tagalog for "Here he is, here he is, I'll do it, I'll do it, shoot, shoot," are recorded on tape.

Like much of the evidence that points to an alleged military conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Marcos's major political rival, that hurried shout has not found its way during the trial into a coherent picture of the events of Aug. 21, 1983.

In the last days of the trial, the chief of the prosecution team, Manuel C. Herrera, has removed himself from the case after telling a reporter that he had received warnings from above not to pursue it too vigorously. He spoke of a scenario in which the outcome was already known to those in charge.

Another lawyer, Lupino Lazaro, represents the family of Rolando Galman, who was shot to death on the tarmac beside Mr. Aquino and who, according to the military version of the murder, was the assassin of the former senator.

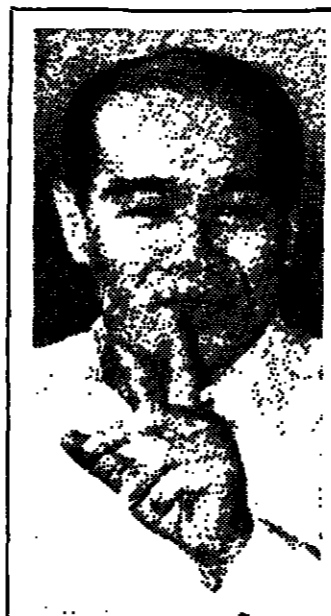
This week, Mr. Lazaro also talked of an "unseen hand" guiding the course of the trial and said, "There was a conspiracy to murder, a conspiracy to cover up, and now you are seeing a conspiracy to exonerate."

Bienvenido A. Tan Jr., a lawyer on the 11-month fact-finding commission that preceded the criminal trial, joined the growing number of critics of the current proceedings in an interview Wednesday. "The overall scenario is to achieve acquittal of all the accused with as much semblance of legality as possible," he said.

Two controversial recent legal moves have cleared the way for a possible acquittal. In the first, the Supreme Court upheld the court's decision not to allow use by the prosecution of testimony by eight of the defendants before the fact-finding commission of which Mr. Tan was a member.

That commission, led by former Appellate Justice Corazon Agrava, heard evidence that appeared to refute the theory that Mr. Galman was the killer of Mr. Aquino, and its findings led to the indictment of General Ver and the other defendants. General Ver and seven other military men are charged not with involvement in the murder itself, but with covering it up.

General Ver's testimony before the Agrava board is the primary evidence against him on this charge, and its exclusion by the Supreme Court is acknowledged by



The Associated Press
General Fabian C. Ver, the Philippine chief of staff, above left, is one of 26 defendants in the Aquino trial. Corazon Agrava, above right, headed the commission whose findings led to indictments. Below, two soldiers who escorted Aquino from his airliner, Mario Lasaga, left, and Rogelio Moreno.



both prosecution and defense lawyers to have virtually assured his acquittal.

The grounds for the ruling, though — that the defendants were not warned by the Agrava board of their right to remain silent — were described privately by one of the lawyers as an example of Mr. Coronel's assertion that "what is legal is not always just."

Mr. Tan cited the prosecution's failure to appeal the Supreme Court ruling as one indication that the prosecuting team was pulling its punches. He said another indi-

cation was the rejection by the prosecution last Friday of evidence supplied by the United States that two Philippine Air Force jets were scrambled on the day of the murder in what may have been an effort to divert Mr. Aquino's aircraft.

Though it is not clear how such activity might have been related to the murder of Mr. Aquino, it could be shown to demonstrate that the military knew Mr. Aquino's flight plans, contrary to General Ver's assertion, and could point to a military conspiracy.

Those who defend the judicial

proceedings point out that the court has a more difficult task than did the fact-finding commission. Whereas the commission needed only to cast doubt on the military version of events, the court must now prove that someone other than Mr. Galman killed Mr. Aquino, and the evidence is elusive.

The nearly empty courtroom, in dramatic contrast to the overflow crowds during the earlier hearings, attests to a general sense that this court, as Mr. Coronel asserted, is not the forum where historical truth will be revealed.

Anti-Japan Protest Rally Is Condoned By Beijing

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — The Chinese Foreign Ministry condoned Friday a series of anti-Japanese demonstrations by university students in Beijing.

In a statement, the ministry said that the visit by the Japanese prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, last month to a Tokyo shrine commemorating Japan's war dead had ignored Chinese protests and had resulted in "hurting seriously the feelings of the Chinese people."

Earlier, the official Chinese stance toward Wednesday's student protests had been ambiguous. An early account of the protests by the Xinhua news agency played down the incident. It asserted that the demonstrations were not aimed at the Japanese people in general.

But on Friday, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement expressing sympathy with the student demonstrations, which were labeled "commemorative activities."

"We hope that the leaders of the Japanese government will faithfully honor their promise, that is, Japan will not take the path of militarism again," the Chinese spokesman said.

The student demonstrations against Japan erupted Wednesday, on the 54th anniversary of what is known as the "September 18 incident." In 1931 Japan attacked Shenyang, which paved the way for the Japanese occupation of Manchuria.

Shouting "Down with Japanese militarism" and "Down with Nakasone," approximately 1,000 students from Beijing University and Qinghua University staged a rare protest rally in Tiananmen Square in central Beijing.

In addition, an estimated 5,000 students demonstrated on the Beijing University campus. Other students at Qinghua University reportedly tried to hold a rally but were prevented from doing so by police.

Some of the protesters also reportedly said that China should never again be exploited by British, American or German financial interests.

One middle-level Chinese official said Thursday that the general feeling in the country was that the students had engaged in "an act of patriotism."

He said, "the mistrust contrasts sharply with the official relations between Beijing and Tokyo, which are very good."

U.S. Official Warns House Committee Against Rejecting Arms Sale to Jordan

By Norman Kempster
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A top State Department official has rebuffed congressional suggestions that the Reagan administration reduce its plans to sell advanced weapons to Jordan, saying a legislative fight over the arms could again strain U.S. relations with Amman and the rest of the Arab world.

Although President Ronald Reagan had not made a final decision on the sale, Richard W. Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, told a House subcommittee Wednesday that he expected an early notice to Congress of the administration's intent to supply Jordan with the weapons.

King Hussein's government ordered the fighter jets and anti-aircraft missiles four years ago.

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, the Indiana Democrat who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, told Mr. Murphy, "You have a problem in the Congress." He suggested that the administration drop its request.

The sale is strongly opposed by Israel and its supporters on Capitol Hill.

But Mr. Murphy responded that Jordan had "a genuine need for advanced aircraft and anti-aircraft defenses."

The Saudi government is no longer interested in buying major new U.S. weapons in view of its decision last weekend to buy British-made Tornado fighter-bombers instead of U.S.-manufactured F-15 fighters, Mr. Murphy said.

But the administration still hopes to sell spare parts to Riyadh, as well as other support systems for U.S. arms that the Saudis purchased previously.

Mr. Murphy said that King Fahd turned to the British plane to avoid a bruising congressional battle.

That decision, he added, reduced U.S. influence with the Saudi military and "represents, obviously, a loss of trade."

Congress must be informed by the administration of its plans to sell weapons abroad, and could block any sale to Jordan.

Earlier this year, it approved a nonbinding resolution that bans the sale of advanced equipment to Jordan in the absence of a commitment by Hussein to announce his intention to recognize Israel and to engage in prompt peace talks with Jerusalem.

Mr. Reagan said Hussein had met the requirements by saying that he was prepared to meet with Israel under the umbrella of an international conference and that he would recognize Israel once those talks began.

"The chilling fact," Mr. Murphy told the panel, "is that King Hussein's courageous move toward Israel has provoked overt threats against his regime and associates. The United States must be prepared to support those who are willing to take risks for peace."

Hussein is expected to discuss the arms sale with Mr. Reagan on Sept. 30 at the White House.

■ Thatcher Visits Jordan

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, in Amman for the signing of a \$270-million (\$360.6-million) agreement to sell arms to Jordan, said that any regional peace settlement should provide for the creation of a Palestinian homeland. Reuters reported from Amman.

She said Wednesday that such a settlement should guarantee the "legitimate rights of all the peoples and states in the area, including of course, the Palestinian people."

The contract includes military vehicles and engineering equipment, radio communications, patrol craft, ground and airborne

warfare equipment and training simulators.

Financing of the deal, which took a year to negotiate, was being arranged by the London merchant bank Morgan Grenfell & Co., officials said. They said it would provide work for about 70 British companies.

Rabin Says Impasse on Egypt Could Make Cabinet Collapse

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin warned Thursday that Israel's coalition government could collapse if rightist parties continued to obstruct efforts to improve relations with Egypt and to revive peace negotiations in the Middle East.

Mr. Rabin's remarks, in a radio interview, followed a late-night meeting Wednesday at the home of Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who summoned Labor Party colleagues to discuss foreign policy disputes with members of the rightist Likud bloc.

The Likud bloc, led by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, is the Labor Party's main partner in the national unity government formed last year. Mr. Shamir also serves as vice prime minister.

"It is difficult," Mr. Rabin said, "to see Labor sitting another three years in the government if there is no chance of strengthening peace with Egypt and searching for peace possibilities along our eastern front." Jordan lies on Israel's eastern border.

The 10-man inner cabinet failed again Wednesday to agree on a formula for resolving a dispute with Egypt over ownership of Taba, a strip of land on the Gulf of Aqaba that Israel kept when it pulled out of the Sinai in 1982.

Egypt regards Taba as the key to improving its relations with Israel.

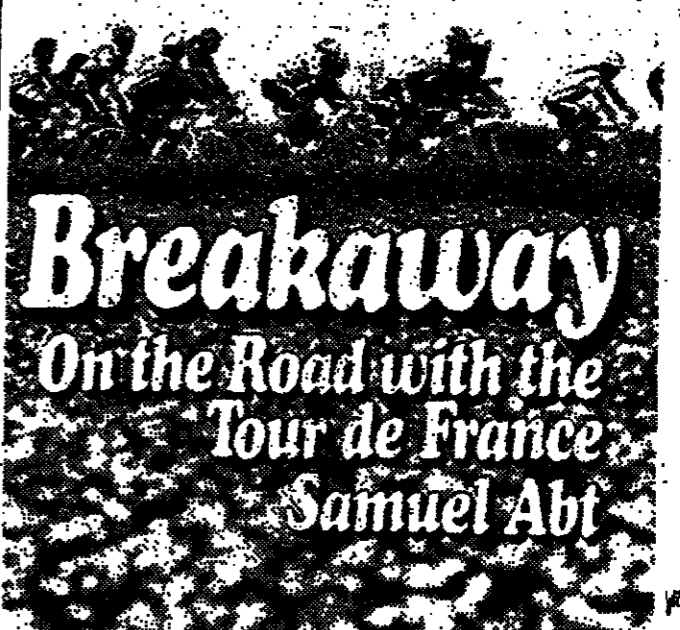
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Soviet cosmonauts after the successful linkup with space station.

Cosmonauts Preparing First Switch Of Space Station Crew in Mid-Mission

United Press International
MOSCOW — Five Soviet cosmonauts prepared Thursday for the transfer of cosmonauts in a new process that will allow the permanent manning of the orbiting Salyut-7 space station, Tass said.

Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Vasyutin, commanding the Soyuz T-14 transport ship, and the cosmonauts, Georgi Grechko and Alexander Volkov, docked with Salyut-7 on Wednesday. They joined Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh, who have been in space for 102 days.

For the first time, a crew switch will take place in the middle of a mission, with Mr. Dzhanibekov returning to Earth with Mr. Grechko at the end of the current eight-day mission.

"Previously, the cosmonauts returning to Earth mothballed the station's systems and all scientific equipment before leaving the space station," a space center spokesman told Tass.

"New arrivals, during the first days of their stay on board the station engaged in the reactivation of the entire onboard equipment in the conditions of adaptation to space factors," he said. "This took much time."

The cosmonauts spent part of Thursday preparing the Soyuz T-13, which brought Mr. Dzhanibekov and Mr. Savinykh to Salyut-7, for the return journey to Earth.

"For that purpose, the cosmonauts dismantled the individual cradle of Savinykh's seat in the spacecraft and replaced it with Grechko's seat," Tass said.

"To prepare for descent, Dzhanibekov is training with the use of the

Chibis pressure suit which makes it possible to simulate terrestrial gravitation due to a differential in the atmospheric pressure," the agency said.

Mr. Leonov described as promising, "the testing of a method for one crew to hand over the orbital station to another crew in the very process of flight."

Salyut-7 was launched in April 1982 and has been the home for four major expeditions and numerous temporary visitors.

It was mothballed in October and subsequently developed serious problems in the power supply, leaving the instruments frozen and the interior heatless with no water.

Repairs, carried out by Mr. Dzhanibekov and Mr. Savinykh, took almost two months. A permanent manned station, with rotating crews would avoid a similar crisis.

Arms Talks Resume in Geneva

Delegates Lay Groundwork for Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting

The Associated Press
GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet delegates resumed arms control talks here Thursday in the last round of such negotiations before the leaders of their countries meet here in November.

The delegates, who have agreed to a policy of confidentiality, said little after their session. The chief Soviet delegate, Viktor P. Karpov, said that progress would depend on U.S. "willingness to reach effective solutions."

The talks Thursday, which lasted two hours, were expected to lay the groundwork for arms control discussions on Nov. 19 and 20 between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Asked if there would be progress in the current round of talks, the chief U.S. negotiator, Max M. Kampelman, said, "I hope so."

He said U.S. goals are "agreement and stability."

The talks, now in their third round, resumed after a two-month pause. They began in March.

The first two rounds of six-week sessions produced no apparent results, and each side accused the other of being intransigent.

Mr. Gorbachev has said the Geneva negotiations will "lose all sense" if the United States remains unwilling to negotiate its Strategic Defense Initiative, a research program for a space-based defense against missiles.

The United States has repeatedly reaffirmed its intention to continue research on the project, and maintains that disagreement in that area should not preclude progress in other areas. Mr. Reagan reaffirmed that stance on Tuesday.

Mr. Kampelman, before arriving Monday in Geneva, said the U.S. delegation would be ready for progress and agreement in the Geneva talks "if the Soviet delegation makes a genuine negotiating effort without preconditions."

He urged the Soviet Union to back up with concrete proposals its public hints of willingness to reduce nuclear arsenals.

Newspaper reports during the two-month break said the Russians may be prepared to cut strategic

nuclear arsenals by 30 percent to 40 percent in return for a U.S. ban on its research program.

Reagan Stance Criticized

Hedrick Smith of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Critics of the Reagan administration said Wednesday that President Reagan's refusal to use the Strategic Defense Initiative as a "bargaining chip" for cutbacks in Soviet offensive weapons had seriously hurt prospects for progress at his meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

Paul C. Warnke, who was the arms negotiator under President Jimmy Carter, said of Mr. Reagan's

comment, "If he means what he says, it puts an end to arms control prospects."

Administration officials said Mr. Reagan had been prompted to take a tough stand at least partly to protect his negotiating leverage.

Chemical Weapons Charge

A Soviet major general charged Thursday that the United States planned to deploy new chemical weapons in Western Europe for use in offensive warfare. Reuters reported from Moscow.

Major General Anatoli Kuntsevich said at a news conference in Moscow that the Reagan administration intended to produce millions of new toxic weapons.



Gratitude day
the 21st
of
September

WHEREAS humanity has come to recognize devotion and allegiance to immediate family, to clan, to city, to state, and to nation, and now must experience the concept of globalism; and
 WHEREAS words of praise and positive thoughts generate dynamic harmony; and
 WHEREAS decisions made from a grateful heart are endowed with intrinsic wisdom and engender prosperity; and
 WHEREAS gratitude, the opposite of "taking for granted," is a positive emotion which creates good will, is a basic emotion which is indigenous to all people, is a peace producing feeling.

AND WHEREAS September 21st is a special day. It is an auspicious one of the two times of the year when the sun passes over the equator and night and day are everywhere of equal length and everyone is equal under the sun.

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Agca Friend Testifies Bulgaria Knew of Papal Plot

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

ROME — The trial of eight men accused of conspiring to kill Pope John Paul II has resumed after a summer recess, with a Turkish witness claiming that the Bulgarian secret services had prior knowledge of the plot.

The new allegations of a Bulgarian connection to the attempt to kill the pope were made Wednesday by Yalcin Ozbey, a long-time friend of Mehmet Ali Agca. Mr. Agca has been convicted of trying to kill the pope in May 1981 and is also a defendant in the new trial.

Wednesday marked the first time that the court had heard testimony on Bulgarian involvement in the conspiracy from any witness other than Mr. Agca.

Although Mr. Ozbey has supported some of Mr. Agca's general accusations against the Bulgarian secret services, his account differed from that provided by Mr. Agca on several key points.

Mr. Ozbey's credibility as a witness has been challenged by the defense because of repeated contradictions, errors and retractions in his testimony.

Mr. Ozbey testified Thursday that he doubted the Turks allegedly involved in the plot had received the 3 million Deutsche marks (\$1.03 million) that Mr. Agca has

said they were promised, United Press International reported from Rome.

Pressed by Antonio Marini, the prosecutor in the trial, to say what happened to the money the plotters allegedly were promised, Mr. Ozbey said, "I don't believe they ever received that money."

The resumption of the trial after a seven-week summer break was marked by a new outburst from Mr. Agca. He accused both the White House and the Vatican of

plotting together to exploit his allegations of Bulgarian involvement to launch a propaganda campaign against the Soviet bloc.

It was largely on the basis of Mr. Agca's testimony during a three-year investigation into the papal assassination attempt that three Bulgarians and four Turks are now on trial with him in Rome.

"The Vatican and the White House, together with their accomplices in the Western secret services, want to dominate the world

with lies and cunning. All will fail miserably because the truth is invincible," Mr. Agca said.

Mr. Agca and Mr. Ozbey were members of the same rightist Turkish terrorist group. Both have made sweeping accusations while providing little evidence that can be independently corroborated.

In his testimony, Mr. Ozbey said that Mr. Agca and two other Turks had outlined their plans to murder the pope to the Bulgarian authorities. He said that the Bulgarians showed initial interest in the project but did not play any direct role because they mistrusted Mr. Agca.

According to Mr. Agca's account, the assassination attempt was directly supervised by three former Bulgarian officials in Rome.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Ozbey said that he had no direct knowledge of the papal assassination attempt. He said that he had learned details about the plot from Mr. Agca and two Turks named by Mr. Agca as his fellow conspirators: Oral Celik and Sedat Sirri Kadem.

Mr. Ozbey, who faces charges in West Germany for offenses including fraud and drug smuggling, repeatedly tried to extract from the court guarantees of immunity from prosecution. His pleas were brushed aside by the presiding judge, Severino Santiapichi.

On Wednesday, Interior Ministry officials said the country's counterintelligence agency had long suspected Mr. Willner even when he "vehemently opposed" the stationing of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Germany.

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The secretary's husband, Herbert Adolf Willner, 59, reported the Soviet contacts to his superiors and thus escaped suspicion, Die Welt said. He had been a senior foreign policy expert in a foundation linked to the Free Democratic Party, part of the Bonn coalition government.

The defection of Mr. Willner and his wife, Herta-Astrid, 45, a secre-

tary in the domestic affairs department of the chancellor's office, was disclosed Tuesday.

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Portrait of the Artist by His Sitter: Giacometti Seen From Inside the Frame

by Joseph Fitchett

PARIS—In an elegantly understated Left-Bank apartment hangs one of this city's great collections of modern portraits. Most of them are of the same person—the owner, James Lord, 63, an American aesthete in Paris who sat, patiently and attentively, for a generation of renowned artists. Their works amount to a visual biography.

The first portrait shows a very unfinished young man: "To Lord, March 45, Picasso." Later, Picasso did another that hangs on the opposite wall. Cézanne did several for "Cler James." Over the bed are two likenesses—almost boyish—by Balthus, perhaps the greatest modern French figurative painter, whose works are rarely shown. Dozens of lesser-known painters and sculptors who have portrayed him—for example, Dora Maar, Picasso's mistress—have left a mass of other work for his walls. The biggest group—and the most powerful art—are portraits of him by Alberto Giacometti, the Swiss-born artist whose ceaselessly reworked drawings and skeletal bronze sculptures have become icons of modernity.

Lord knew Giacometti well for nearly 15 years and sat for him often, once for an oil portrait that involved intense sessions 18 days in a row. For hours at a time in his dingy Montparnasse studio, Giacometti wrestled with his characteristically gray and charcoal tones, groping for what he called "an opening" through which to present the sitter's presence with an acuity that matched his own intense vision.

Lord was working, too, committing to memory both their emotional tensions and Giacometti's half-joking, half-despairing comments on his art. These detailed recollections, noted at night, became the basis for a book published five years ago, "A Giacometti Portrait," an extraordinarily direct account of the birth throes of a work of art.

In conversation the other day, Lord was seated beneath the portrait, with the elegance of someone for whom posing is second nature. He cultivates a quiet dandyism: sub-

tly matched stripes and patterns in double-breasted jacket and broadly knotted tie and tailored shirt of striped cambric, with three-button cuffs on which he carefully buttons only the middle one. His looks, which fascinated so many painters, are perplexing: Big head, slightly concave-appearing face, strong features. The effect is of conventional good looks.

What the painters saw is something else: "You have the head of a brute," Giacometti told him. "You look like a real thug. If I could paint you as I see you and a policeman saw the picture he'd arrest you immediately."

If Lord's looks are slightly elusive, his own writings are, increasingly, frank about himself and about the artists he has known well—all of them European and generally private in a way that contrasts with the publicity that surrounds most modern American artists. "Writing is an effort at self-knowledge, and publishing shows one can live with oneself in full view of it," he explains. This week he is publishing a biography of Giacometti on which he worked for 15 years. "I didn't have an inkling of what it means to come to terms with another person's life, just as I had a lot to learn, unpleasant but not unbelievable as it is to admit, about how to look at pictures."

The book, "Giacometti" (published by Farrar, Straus, Giroux in New York this week to coincide with a Giacometti retrospective at the Sidney Janis gallery and to be published in London next month by Faber & Faber) is as precise and direct as Lord's conversation, illuminating Giacometti's often mysterious work with quiet authority and telling his life in an unblinking way that brings out its previously hidden drama.

In discussing the troubling symbolic pre-war works done by Giacometti in his Surrealist phase, Lord evokes the artist's sexual anguish, deftly linking it to the genital warfare stunningly conveyed in the works.

AFTER the war, Giacometti was known mainly for the skeletal sculptures and often deliberately unfinished drawings of solitary figures. Critics, noting his

friendship with Sartre, Samuel Beckett and other existentialists, were quick to find a theme of social alienation in his work. But Giacometti protested: "While working I have never thought of the theme of solitude... even though I must work in solitude," he said. Lord unacademically and convincingly explains this starkness and relentless destruction and re-creation as a quest—similar to Cézanne's—to represent intense vision. "Nobody works like me, but in my opinion everybody ought to; that is, try to see an object as it really is," Giacometti said.

A lonely holdout against abstract art in his day, Giacometti saw himself in a tradition reaching back from Cézanne to the Egyptians. "The artists of today want only to express their own subjective feelings instead of copying nature faithfully. Seeking for originality, they lose it," he said.

His favorite painting by Cézanne was an unfinished portrait of André Volland, the art dealer. "After Volland had posed a hundred times, the most Cézanne could say was that the shirt front wasn't too bad. And he was right. It's the best part of the picture. Cézanne never really finished anything. He went as far as he could, then abandoned the job. That's the terrible thing: the more one works on a picture, the more impossible it becomes to finish it," Giacometti said.

Giacometti quietly maintained a total commitment to his own artistic mission regardless of its impact on his private life. Few great artists' lives have been as intimately probed as Giacometti's in Lord's book.

Seeing his brother Diego squandering his talent, he persuaded him to become his helper, who gradually became indispensable, finishing Alberto's sculptures, overseeing their presentation at shows. Yet Diego remained subservient: His own work—decorative iron or bronze furniture often with antique heads that became increasingly sought after—was only signed "Diego." Despite international acclaim, Diego never permitted a show of his work. Diego died last month (and was buried alongside Alberto in the Swiss Alpine valley where they were born). Although Diego's sculptural furnishings are used in the Maeght Foundation in Saint-Paul de Vence in the south of France and in the new Picasso museum opening in Paris next week and are in many homes (including Lord's), the first museum show of his work is scheduled early next year in the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris.

After Diego, women were the most essential figures in Giacometti's life. Feeling maimed by childhood mumps that made him sterile and by a hit-and-run driver who left him with a limp, Giacometti often told people that he found marriage difficult. His earliest relations were with women like the beauty Isabel, model for Jacob Epstein and wife of Sefton Delmar, or the easy-going whores in Paris brothels or Caroline, a girl with underworld connections who was close to him for a decade before he died in 1966.

His marriage to Annette, a younger, Swiss-born admirer, was tormented by fundamental differences, and Lord says that Giacometti's widow has been left "horribly deformed" by the marriage. Giacometti's growing success did not change his simple habits of living in a barely heated studio, eating hard-boiled eggs at the same plain café and roaming the city at night. A fortunate experience for Giacometti was his portraits of Isaki Yanaihara, a Japanese professor with strong features that fascinated the sculptor. Yanaihara, at Giacometti's urging, became Annette's lover, and the three lived together openly for several years. But nothing seems to have reconciled Annette to Giacometti's relative indifference to everything but his own work. After his death, she broke with many of their old friends and, Lord says, never allowed even Diego to have any further say in handling of Alberto's work.

She refused to cooperate with Lord on the biography, not even allowing him to quote from Giacometti's letters to him. There are no major disclosures in the correspondence, Lord believes. Perhaps the intimate details he gives of Giacometti's life explain her hostility to him? "Actually, as Françoise Gilot said to me after she published her book

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Michener Takes on Texas

by Caryn James

THE elderly gentleman sitting quietly in an Austin, Texas, restaurant, hands folded before him, tends to stare straight ahead into space. It is impossible for someone who has just met him to know whether this signals shyness, boredom, the self-absorption of an obsessive writer or the natural distraction of a 78-year-old, tired and hungry at the end of a long day. But it is the most surprising of James A. Michener's many unexpected traits—this author, renowned for his curiosity, does not seem curious about other people; he rarely meets your eyes.

Yet moments later, he is chuckling, with a modesty and a teasing sense of humor that are endearing. An apologetic waiter has returned to say the kitchen is out of the roast duck Michener ordered, and the dinner becomes part of a running joke between the author and his right-hand man, John Kings. Michener has a knack for choosing the most popular item on a menu. Indeed, a few days later, he misses out on the last of the shrimp at a private club, and on both evenings Michener, on stage in his own low-key way, responds with the same laugh and the same line: "Harris and Gallup don't have to make all those phone calls to find out what people think. They should just call me. I'm the average guy."

No one doubts Michener's instinct for popular taste, but he was never average. "Tales of the South Pacific," his first published fiction, won the 1948 Pulitzer Prize, but only when he moved from small stories of people to monolithic tales of places—beginning with the fictionalized history of "Hawaii" in 1959 through Israel in "The Source," South Africa in "The Covenant," "Poland," "Chesapeake" and "Space"—did he become the kind of brand-name author whose books hit the best-seller lists before they reach the bookstores.

His new epic, "Texas," due out next month, has been as much a media event as a novel from the start, and a measure of Michener's unique place among today's writers. What other author would be officially invited, as Michener was in 1981 by Governor William Clements, to write about Texas? Or offered a staff and office by the University of Texas to help him along? How many average guys have more than two years of time and upward of \$100,000 of their own money to travel the state in borrowed planes, talking with scholars, tycoons and just plain folks? The product of this extravagance is the best-selling Michener work yet, weighing in at 1,096 pages, moving from 16th-century Spanish explorers to 1980s cattle barons. Random House says its first printing of 750,000 is the largest in its history; ABC bought the television rights for a miniseries before a word was written.

Mari Michener, to whom the novelist has been married for 30 years, has an easy explanation for her husband's success, which is consonant with his Quaker upbringing. "He works very, very hard," she says with a summary nod. As with so much of what the Micheners say, the determined simplicity hints at a more complex truth. For a Michener novel is a tribute to the industriousness of both author and reader, and, in addition to the easy-to-swallow data, it contains a morality tale about the heroism of hard work and guts. His thick, fact-filled books seem thoroughly impersonal, but several days in Michener's company show the novels to be perfect expressions of their author's anomalies—moral without being stern, methodical yet digressive, insistently modest yet bursting with ambition, full of social conscience yet grasping at facts as a way to avoid emotion.

As the literary critic Leslie Fiedler says, "Some writers are read because they have a voice like that of an old friend; Michener doesn't have that. His is as close to a neutral or non-style as you can get." Yet that detachment is part of his appeal to readers, Fiedler suggests: "He puts a book together in a perfectly lucid, undisturbing way, so that even potentially troublesome issues don't seem to be at all troubling." It is a promise of impersonalism, yet one never seen that "The Source" is about the Middle East, one of the most troublesome political issues in the world, but he's forgotten all the ambiguities. His approach is that if you know all the facts,



James A. Michener.

everything would straighten out, so it's soothing and reassuring to read him."

THE official Michener biography, the story he tells and approves for Random House to distribute, is perfectly Dickensian. As an infant, he was taken in by Mabel Michener, a poor, young widow in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and raised as her son alongside many foster children who came and went. At times, he recalls, reduced circumstances forced her to send him to the local poorhouse, but at home he felt loved and was inspired by her reading aloud from 19th-century novels, particularly Dickens. Not until he was a 19-year-old scholarship student at Swarthmore College did he learn, from an acquaintance, that he was adopted. He has never learned who his real parents were.

Michener escaped poverty through education, becoming a social-studies teacher in private schools and college and eventually a textbook editor at Macmillan. He became financially independent as a result of the stories he began while in the U.S. Navy stationed on the Pacific island of Espiritu Santo during World War II. That book never became a best-seller, but it was turned into the hit Broadway musical "South Pacific" (Michener liked to advise struggling writers on the key to success: "Make sure Rodgers and Hammerstein read your first book.")

Michener has not slowed down much for "Texas," traipsing through old forts, following the Brazos River, reading hundreds of books to make sure the wildcaters, plantation owners and religious leaders who inhabit the novel are historically accurate. He listened to music of the region, from Mexican dances to songs by Charley Pride and Willie Nelson. As always, Michener consulted dozens of experts. But in the past, he did not have full-time help—with some notable exceptions, such as "Centennial" and non-fiction works like "Kent State." For "Texas," Michener employed the kind of well-oiled staff he has been rumored to have had all along. In addition to the secretary and office space, the university provided two

graduate students in history as part-time research assistants. John Kings, who first worked with Michener on "Centennial" in 1972, signed on at Michener's own expense as full-time coordinating editor—that is, he organized trips and drove the car, ran the office and fielded so many requests for Michener's time that he pinned a button on his bulletin board, reading, "NO! Mr. Michener CAN'T!"

Michener's longtime pattern has been to block out the plot and write one section while continuing to research another. "It does not get easier," he says of the writing. "When I start one of these projects, I am painfully aware of my inadequacy. But the arrogance of the artist is a very profound thing, and it fortifies you." Michener kept his own arrogance under wraps for half a lifetime. "Tales of the South Pacific" was not written until he was nearly 40. "Partly because I'd had such a hard childhood, I was quite content just to go along," he says in explaining his hesitancy about writing. "There must have been a factor of fear—I didn't want to face the big challenges, was perfectly happy the way it was." Even now, he says, he counterbalances his mammoth efforts by thinking, "Let's just get through Friday afternoon."

If the writing has remained difficult, the research has become easier in proportion to Michener's fame. These days, "I just drop a hint that I want to know how the building of Houston is financed and first thing you know, eight people fly up here or I fly down there, and we have a seminar for a weekend and talk. I set up hypothetical situations and they fill them in completely." For "Texas," the graduate students fetched his books, checked his facts, wrote reports and accompanied him into the field, though Michener's well-developed instinct for a good source was still crucial. Robert Worcester, one of those staff researchers, recalls that on a typical trip to the Brazos, Michener stopped for directions. "He went to a house and talked to this elderly black woman. He not only got

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Portrait, subject and artist, in New York, 1965.

Peace, a Rose That Has Gone by Many Names

FOR the history books, 1945 was the year of peace. For rose lovers it was the year of Peace. The name of the most famous rose of our time was chosen on the day Berlin fell, while war still raged. When the 49 delegates to the newly formed United Nations first met in San Francisco, each delegate found in his hotel room a Peace rose and a message from the American Rose Society expressing the hope that it would "help move all men of goodwill to strive for Peace on Earth for all mankind."

Peace, a yellow hybrid tea, was in fact invented in France in June, 1939, by the famous rose breeder firm of Meilland and its first name

MARY BLUME

was 3-35-40. It was later named Mme. Antoine Meilland, after the wife of the patriarch of the family business. On the eve of World War II, Antoine Meilland prudently sent packages of 3-35-40 to Germany, where it received the pious name Gloria Dei, and to Italy where it was called Gioia, or joy. A package of propagating wood also went on one of the last aircraft to the United States, addressed to the American rose grower Robert Pyle.

It was Pyle who introduced and promoted 3-35-40—"I am convinced it will be the greatest rose of the century," he wrote Meilland—and helped name it Peace. Today, 40 years later, there are more than 30 million Peace roses blooming throughout the world.

"Peace," said Robert Pyle, "is a glorious rose, its pale gold and ivory petals blending to a lightly ruffled edge of delicate carmine." "Peace," wrote Antonia Ridge, the official biographer of Peace, "is queen of them all... an enchantment."

"Peace," wrote the great gardening authority V. Sackville-West, "is in my opinion horribly coarse."

Tastes change. "It's certainly not my favorite rose," says Philip Harkness, 31, a fourth-generation English rose breeder. "It's well and vigorously in most climates, it's good and reliable. But it's sort of oversized in every direction—in size of flower, in size of plant."

Philip's father, Jack Harkness, dean of English rose breeders and holder of over 200 awards, disagrees with his son about Peace. "It's a beautiful thing, isn't it?" he says. "It's lovely, of course it is. It's easy to pour cold water on beautiful things. I'm no believer in doing that. Peace was one of the most beautiful things I saw in my whole life."

Hybrid tea roses such as Peace have so far been the roses of this

century. "I think the next phase of development is going to be what you call dwarf or patio roses which are small and better suited to a dense population with less space," Philip Harkness says.

This may suggest that, after the French and the British, the new leaders in rose breeding will be the Japanese who were not rose fanciers until Peace came along, but who have speedily built up a thriving specialty of miniature roses. Jack Harkness is especially interested in Toru F. Onodera's rose Nozomi, which translates as Hope. "It seems to me it will take the rose world by storm," he says.

Much honored and loved in the rose world, Jack Harkness feels very affectionate towards rosarians, as he calls them. "I've spent my life with rose growers. It's not just my job but my social life as well. I've found within the trade people who are helpful, cooperative, good-natured. It's been a marvelous trade to be in."

He has just written a book of 17 portraiture of famous rose breeders, ending with the Harkness nursery, founded in 1879, and ranging to France, Spain, Denmark, Japan, Germany and the United States. A picture of Peace is on the cover ("it seemed the rose that deserved to be there") and the book is called "The Makers of Heavenly Roses" (published in London by Souvenir Press).

Clearly an earthy, kindly and modest man (he says he is a poor bloomer), Harkness, as the excited book title suggests, tends to see the world through rosy eyes. "The second World War was no friend to rose growers," is one typical sentence, no more single-minded, really, than another rose fancier's proclamation, "The year 1910 will be known hereafter as the year of Rayon d'Or."

He says he had a very hard time narrowing down the choice of breeders who appear in his book. It begins chronologically with Pierre Guillot, who opened his Lyon nursery in 1829 and whose son created a great rose immediately named La France, which was forecast as a certain winner at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867. Unfortunately the judge arrived two days late and awarded the withered plant nothing.

The first English grower to challenge French supremacy was Henry Bennett, a farmer who brought a cattle breeder's eye to rose-growing and encouraged selective breeding (roses today are even subjected to chromosome counts, like the criminally insane).

Despite scientific and technological improvements, Jack Harkness maintains that the best training for a budding breeder is simply to leave school and go into the nursery. Emphasis these days is on long-flowering, easy-care roses.

"Some people would like us to breed them without thorns," Jack Harkness says. "People do want flowers that last longer because they

are fleeting, aren't they—a few days and they're gone. The trouble is if you want them scented, then you don't want petals that last too long because they tend to be very hard and you need soft petals, which means short-lived flowers, if you want scent."

ROSE breeding is big business. Meilland, the creators of Peace, which began outside Lyon and is now based in Cap d'Antibes, has seen its annual turnover grow from 13 million francs in 1979 to 80 million in 1984, with 82 percent of product going for export. The American giant, Jackson & Perkins, creator of the Dorothy Perkins rose, is the world's largest grower and is now part of R. J. Reynolds Industries, whose other interests include tobacco, wine, energy and Kentucky Fried Chicken.

The industry at present divides into breeders who specialize in cut flowers, such as Meilland, and breeders of garden plants. English breeders grow for the garden. The climate encourages a long flowering season and greenhouses for growing cut flowers would be too costly to heat.

"The French are very fond of cut flowers, the British really like roses as garden plants," Jack Harkness says. "And they don't like seeing someone else to grow the flowers. They'd rather buy the plants and grow them themselves."

Roses also have their uses. While Betty Harkness, Jack's wife, does not make rose petal jam or rose hip tea, she used to make a quite potent rose wine. "With Peace you'd get a nice white wine," Jack Harkness recalls. "With Ena Harkness a very nice red."

Lord knows what Canon S. Reynolds Hole, the first president of the National Rose Society in 1876, would have thought. He fervently hoped rose growing might get the working classes out of the barroom and into the garden.

Like General de Gaulle, Peace may be French but it has Irish blood (a touch of Margaret McGredy, a carmine and yellow rose, went into its breeding). The roses bordering the Tower of London are from the German breeder, Kordes. Roses are hermaphrodite, which leads Jack Harkness to write such bewildering phrases as "... the seed-bearing parent, the mother, must be emasculated before her pollen was ripe, otherwise she would fertilize herself."

Henry Bennett honored a colleague by naming a rose for him, only to see it condemned for ugly color, scentlessness, inability to open properly, and propensity to mildew. In the swinging sixties a German breeder came out with a rose called Erotica, later changed to



Peace, born in 1939.

Eroica. Irish roses are notable for their form. Spanish roses for their color.

The English breeder Edward LeGrice came up with roses that were purple, blue, gray and brown. Jack Harkness is trying for a brown. "It's just for interest to see what nature will give us," he says. "And once we get something that is brown, or partly brown, or nearly brown, then it is interesting to see what that will give. One just doesn't know what changes will come along and where we'll finish up. You just have to go along with what nature gives you and let her have a bash."

Most countries have laws protecting plants that breeders have created, but each country's laws are different. Meilland, who sell their bushes to carefully selected licensees throughout the world, spend a great deal of time and money protecting their copyrights.

Says Meilland's Michel Chauveau, it takes about 10 years to produce a rose and copyrights run from 15 to 20 years (Peace, for example, is out of copyright). Counterfeiting and fraud are not rare. "We usually have about ten or fifteen court cases going on at once," Chauveau says. "We are, after all, just like Chanel or Cartier. With them it's protecting a perfume or a jewel. With us it's a rose."

TRAVEL

Versailles and a Bit of History

by Richard Bernstein

VERSAILLES, France — It was in the exquisite opera house of balustrades and chandeliers built by King Louis XV for the wedding of his son and heir that, according to historians of the great palace at Versailles, a band of monarchist soldiers unleashed the anger that led to the palace's finish as a home for kings. That was 196 years ago.

The soldiers of the king of France, the representative of God on earth, were in the opera house for an evening of revelry. Singing monarchist songs, they trampled the Tricolor, which had already become the symbol of the simmering revolutionary movement. News of the soldiers' sacrilege reached Paris and, two days later, on Oct. 6, 1789, a revolutionary crowd stormed Versailles demanding that the king leave the palace and return to the city. Louis XVI and his much-disliked wife, Marie Antoinette, who appeared on a balcony of the palace to try to appease the revolutionaries' fury, had no choice. They left for Paris that night. The balance of power shifted to the revolutionaries. Three years later, Louis XVI and his Marie Antoinette died on the guillotine.

Knowing a bit of history helps one appreciate a visit to the palace of Versailles and turn it into something more than a plodding progression through a group of magnificent but empty and, to be frank, somewhat similar royal chambers. Versailles is one of the most visited single institutions in France, drawing as many people — 8,000 to 10,000 a day during the summer — each year as that other former royal palace, the Louvre.

The trick is to make your visit in an informed fashion; spend some time in the palace and the town; immerse yourself in the 17th and 18th centuries; get the message of Versailles not merely as an audacious and grandiose structure with wonderful views of gardens and parks outside, but also as the architectural embodiment of an idea and of a history, that of the rise and fall of absolute monarchy.

Versailles these days is a pleasant, upper middle-class town, its streets lined with cypresses and chestnut trees, its outdoor cafes sparkling in the summer sun. There are some other historical attractions in town, most notably the old foreign ministry of Louis

XV, where from 1781 to 1783 Benjamin Franklin negotiated the treaty with Britain that formally ended the American Revolution. But Versailles is dominated by what began as a 17th-century hunting lodge built by Louis XIII, and was transformed into a concrete symbol of power by his son, Louis XIV, the Sun King.

In front of the palace, which sits behind an iron grating topped by gold-leaf spikes, is a vast parking lot for buses and cars. And tourists see the palace quickly, first gazing at the magnificent stone and brick edifice from the expansive cobblestone plaza in front of it, then taking a walk with a guide through what are called the *Grands Appartements*, the bedrooms of the kings and the queens, the fabulous Hall of Mirrors, all 79 yards (73 meters) of it, the Cabinet Room, the Peace Room, the War Room and others.

They see rooms with some great paintings, many of them on the ceilings, lots of gold ornamentation, a few very busy post-Renaissance playthings, like a highly gilded clock, built in the days of Louis XV, that still tells the time and the date. The rooms are only scantily furnished, since most of the objects in the palace were deemed not authentic some years ago and removed; the museum's curators are trying to purchase the original pieces that were sold by the escaping nobility in the wake of the revolution. There is nothing wrong with such a visit; it is a wholly enjoyable tour through some timeless splendor. But it is far better with some knowledge of history.

For me, Versailles is a kind of stage where some of the world's grandest figures strutted through their parts. A preparatory step for a visit is to become familiar with the characters that disported themselves throughout the palace and who were at the center of French history for the 107 years that the palace was the royal capital.

FIRST, there was, of course, Louis XIV, who created the palace — the French use the term *château* — because he hated Paris, where he was obliged to live in the Louvre.

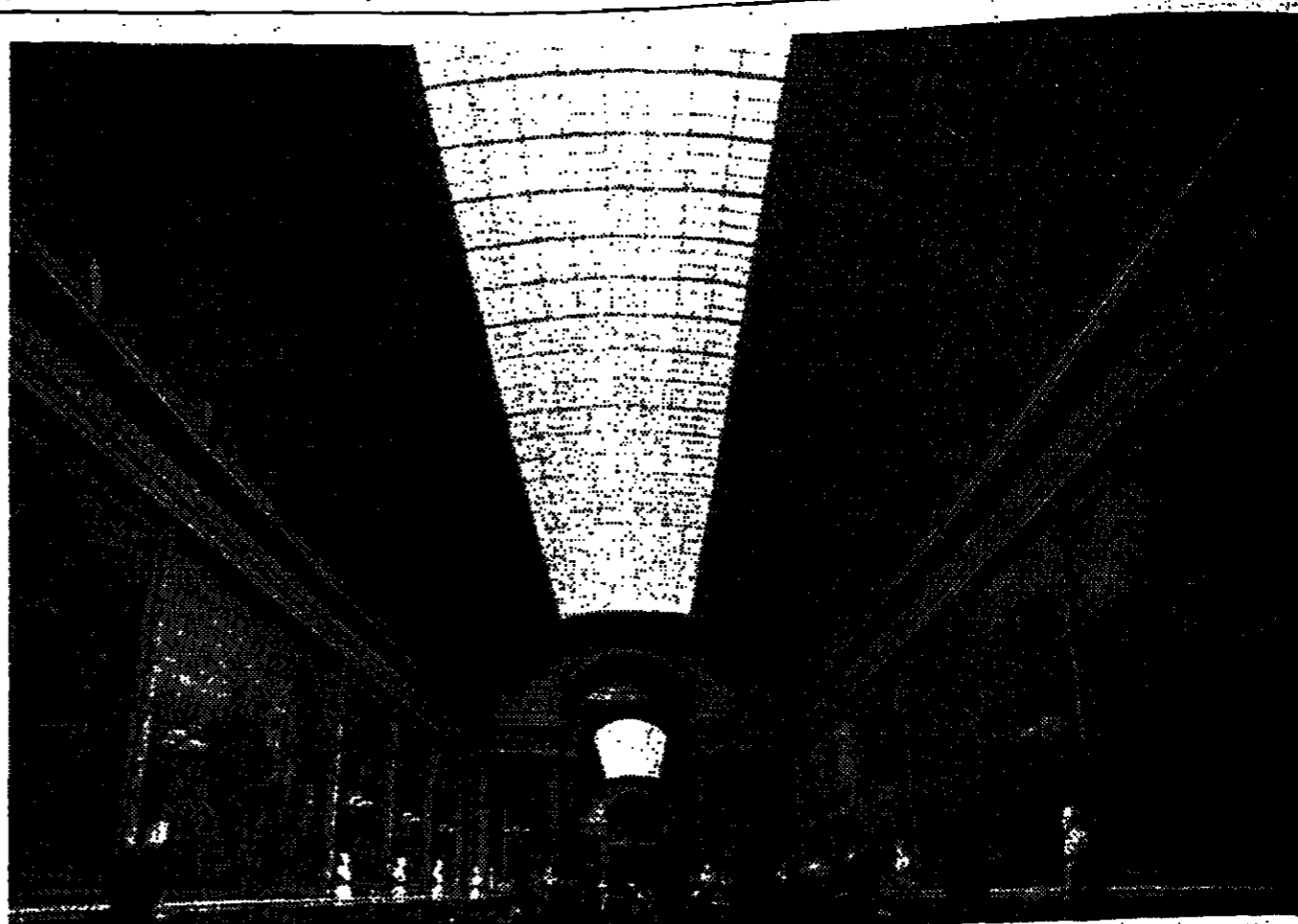
In his childhood, Louis had been terrorized and shocked by the rebellion of the nobility known as the Fronde and, when he came of age in 1661 and decided to rule France himself, he turned his palace and its

daily routine into the physical expression of his favorite maxim, "L'état, c'est moi" — "I am the state." To this political idea, Louis added an enormous degree of self-love and an appetite for flattery and ceremony. Versailles, where Louis moved the court in 1682, became the place where the Sun King kept the troublesome nobility within view, creating the elaborate rituals performed by its members to recognize his absolute power.

So, when you visit the grand bedroom of the king, set in the absolute geographical center of the palace, what you see is a projection of Louis XIV's image. Louis decided to sleep there in 1701 and he converted what had been the palace's major reception room into his sleeping quarters, thus uniting his private hours with his identification with the state. He wanted his life to be entirely public. He felt no need, apparently, for the kind of small private apartments that were later constructed by his successor, Louis XV.

In a room adjacent to the bedroom, known as the Bull's Eye after a large oval window, the nobility waited for the king to rise in the morning; in well-defined sequence, various officials would then present themselves at what was called the *lever*, helping the king with his toilet, putting on his shirt, his jacket, finally his hat; then, the procedure would be followed in reverse at the *coucher*, the bedtime ceremony.

Among the more fascinating aspects of Versailles are its conscious mythic images. The Greek and Roman gods are well represented in the paintings, the most spectacular perhaps being that of François Le Moine, completed in 1736 and displayed in the Salon of Hercules. It shows 142 mythic figures sailing around in different poses on the ceiling — Hercules himself, Jupiter, Diana, Apollo and others. Various gods have their own rooms dedicated to them — Mars, Mercury, especially Apollo, whose chamber, the site of Louis' throne, is dominated by a splendid painting by Charles de la Fosse showing Apollo in his chariot drawn by four horses and accompanied by the seasons. Other common figures appearing in the palace's iconography are Caesar and Alexander the Great. The imagery of the sun is everywhere: Versailles, radiant and splendid, was the expression of Louis XIV's own radiance and splendor, his megalomania and his real power.



In the Galerie des Batailles.

Another major character, perhaps, after Louis XIV, the most interesting of those living at the palace, was Madame de Maintenon, the Sun King's second wife, a great letter writer, an informal power and one of the great examples of upward social mobility in history.

She was born Françoise d'Aubigné in a prison in 1635, her family having been jailed because of their Protestantism; she married well to a husband who died early and eventually she became Louis XIV's favorite mistress and eventually, on the death of the queen, what was called his "left-hand wife," meaning a legal spouse but one without the legal rank and power of queen. Madame de Maintenon was given separate chambers in Versailles on a corner of an inner courtyard; she can be visited by special arrangement.

The room of Madame de Maintenon is ornate and splendid. It contains a collection of 16th-century portraits that belonged to Louis XIV and several pieces of 18th-century furniture, including a desk, a large cabinet and some upholstered chairs.

MOVING to the next generation, Louis XV, the great-grandson of Louis XIV, came to the throne in 1715 after the Sun King's 72-year reign ended. Louis XV did not want a relentlessly public life. Small apartments were built on either side of an inner courtyard on the second floor of the palace that served as private apartments of the king and the queen — connected by a passageway for nocturnal visits and close to stairs leading to children's, servants' and mistresses' quarters.

Many of these apartments can be visited in small groups by guided tour only — they depart from the Stairway of the Queen — and they give a nice sense of the quality of royal life outside the public eye in the 18th century. The private apartment of the king can be seen from 9:45 to 3:30 only as part of the general guided tour of the palace, which costs 25 francs (about \$3). Most of the great rooms of the palace, such as the king's bedroom and the Hall of Mirrors, can be visited without guide from 9:45 to 5 any day except Mondays and public holidays. There are numerous guided tours in English.

The private apartments of Louis and Queen Marie-Thérèse are small but still ornate rooms on inner courtyards, with low ceilings, gilt panels, colorful rugs, rich draperies, chandeliers and other royal trappings. In the inner apartments of the queen, you can visit the tiled bathroom where two small holes in the wall indicate where the hot and cold water spigots were. Water was carried by servants and poured into tanks above. Then there is an after-bath resting room, a small reception room where the queen listened to music and an adjacent to the palace's main library. During the time of Louis XV some 5,000 members of the nobility lived in private apartments in the palace, but the vast majority of these were dismantled by Louis-Philippe in the 19th-century restoration of Versailles to make room for large painting galleries, most of which are at present closed to the public.

Before leaving the era of Louis XV, you will no doubt notice the apartments of Madame de Pompadour and Madame du Barry

on the top floor, next to what are called the Small Apartments of the King. These two women were celebrated mistresses of Louis XV, and the source of numerous sassy and political anecdotes.

The end of Versailles came, of course, with the revolution. And some dramatic events, such as the guards' revelry in the opera house, can be related to specific places in the palace. On that famous morning, for example, the revolutionaries surged into the palace demanding the return to Paris of the king and Marie Antoinette by the ornate marble staircase of the Queen. Marie Antoinette, the most hated member of the royal family, earlier had stood alone on the balcony of Louis XIV's bedroom, overlooking the marble courtyard where Louis XIII's original hunting lodge stood, and paid a reluctant allegiance to the revolutionary crowd.

Versailles, the most splendid palace in Christendom, is a kind of haunted house, a place of ghosts, uninhabited since the revolution. In about 1833, Louis-Philippe, France's newly installed constitutional monarch, began the restoration of the old palace, by then much dilapidated. But the king, aware of anti-monarchist sentiment, bequeathed the entire property to the state as a kind of guarantee that he would never attempt to turn it into a royal residence again.

The idea that Versailles represented was dead. By 1837, with the repairs largely finished — paid for out of Louis-Philippe's personal fortune — Versailles became a museum, a group of splendid and uninhabited rooms that require an act of historical imagination to bring back to life.

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Giacometti Continued from page 7

about her years with Picasso. "He should have sent me a bouquet of roses a mile wide for all the things I didn't say about him."

She is not the only person likely to be irritated by Lord's frank portraits of the Paris art world. One of Giacometti's most interesting friendships was with Balthus. Although both were figurative artists, they disagreed, passionately, about everything, in a memorable meeting, the two ran into one another in front of the bear pit in Bern, where Giacometti had stopped on his way to make the acquaintance of Paul Klee. Engrossed in conversation, the pair moved on to a café and only separated late that night. So Giacometti never met Klee, but he and Balthus continued for years to debate their ideas.

For Lord, Balthus incarnates many errors that Giacometti avoided — in essence, substituting an artificial lifestyle for unremitting pursuit of art. To make the case, Lord in other writings has defined Balthus's demand that critics protect his privacy. Writing for *The New Criterion* prior to Balthus's major retrospective last year, Lord revealed that Balthus, whose full name is Michel Balhaus Klossowski, is not a count, as he claims, but the descendant of minor Polish nobility, and described how his fascination with young girls (some encouraged by obliging relatives) and elaborate, almost feudal surroundings gradually occupied his interest at the expense of his own painting. Some of these facts were used, rather baldly, in the New York catalog, and Balthus recently told someone that he actually prefers Lord's long

article to the succinct catalog. "Which shows," says Lord, "that he may be a false count but he is a real aristocrat."

He is working on his memoirs — "actually, more a series of portraits of geniuses I've known well." These include, besides Giacometti and Balthus, Picasso ("I went straight to his studio when I got to Paris in 1945 with U.S. Army intelligence"), Gertrude Stein ("Picasso sent me to meet her, for his own perverse reasons, thinking we wouldn't get along, but we did") — together with Parisian arbiters of the postwar art scene, Jean Cocteau and Marie-Laure de Noailles.

The books and articles are flowing fast now that Lord has found his genre. For years, he concentrated on fiction — two novels published out of 10. "Your ignorance of them is bliss: Fortunately only two were published, and I certainly don't advertise them. Only if I'm asked a direct question do I have to confess to them, a little like Nixon with the tapes."

His recollections are not all tranquil: Generous admiration is matched with sharp delineation of mediocrity. Writing he finds "terribly hard, but at least one finally begins to understand a little about one's relationships." Lord says, studying his never-still fingertips. Regrets? "Yes, about Giacometti. I don't convey how warm and how funny he could be. His humor came out of little spur-of-the-moment things which it would be tedious or take genius to relate. And his endless fascination with people: I once made some mild remark, not a remonstrance, but I showed I felt neglected by his absorbed con-

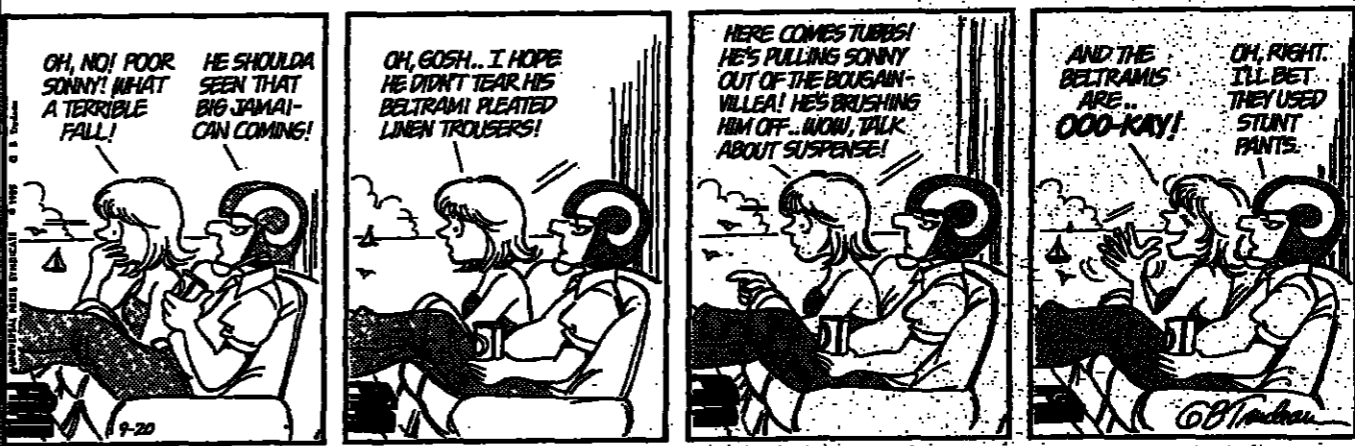
versation with a journalist who joined our table. 'But James,' he said, 'I'm just as interested in someone I've known for ten minutes as someone I've known for ten years.' He had capacity for immediate genuine intimacy, Lord says, which was part of his total commitment to his own art.

Giacometti, compared to many of the artists collected by Lord, was easy to meet. On of Lord's short stories ("the only acceptable piece of fiction I ever wrote") was published in the last issue of Britain's *Horizon* magazine, and its angel, Peter Watson, who also collected Giacometti work, introduced Lord to the artist one evening in the Deux Magots. "He was fascinating, and I asked if I could come to his studio, and then I was interested so I learned a lot."

In Lord's almost 40 years in Paris, "my excitement came from living around people I was convinced were not just first rate, but really people to whom, without reservation, one could give one's entire admiration." If Lord also discerns feet of clay under some of these towering figures, he pities, he says, those who today are denied the inspiration of those years when Paris was the place where the most exciting creation in the plastic arts was happening.

"It must be very discouraging not to have that," he comments, excusing himself with infinite politeness in time to change for the new show, at Beaubourg, of the work of Raymond Mason, a British representational sculptor who lives in France. The catalog contains one essay by a foreigner: James Lord.

DOONESBURY



INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

| AUSTRIA | ENGLAND | FRANCE | GERMANY | GREECE | IRELAND |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| VIENNA , Festival (tel. 75.22.30). CONCERTS — Sept. 24: Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra, Dimitri Kizienko conductor, Alexander Rudin cello. Sept. 26: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Klaus Tennstedt conductor. VIENNA , Kunsthofhaus (tel. 57.66.63). EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "1984 — Looking Ahead to 2000." Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930: Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle." Opera — Sept. 21: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart). Sept. 22 and 23: "La Traviata" (Verdi). Sept. 27: "Maria Stuarda" (Donizetti). | Barbican Centre (tel. 638.41.41). CONCERTS — Sept. 26: London Symphony Orchestra, Gerard Schwarz conductor, Carol Rosenberger piano (Beethoven). Royal Philharmonic Orchestra — Sept. 21: Victor Pablo Perez conductor, Joaquin Achucarro piano (Turina, Brahms). Sept. 27: Nicholas Cleobury conductor, Yvonne Ashkenazy piano (Tchaikovsky, Ravel). EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 3: "Roderic O'Connor." To Nov. 3: "Gwen John." To Sept. 29: "Paintings of Traditional British Sporting Events." Sept. 24-Nov. 3: Egyptian Landscapes: Weaving from the School of Ramses Wasef. Through December: "Matthew Smith." RECI-TAL — Sept. 23: Ivo Pogorelich (Bach, Chopin). THEATRE — Sept. 27: "Les Misérables" (Hugo, Musical Adaptation: Boublil and Schönberg). British Museum (tel. 636.15.55). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 1986: "Buddhism: Art and Faith." London Coliseum (tel. 836.01.11). Opera — Sept. 27: "Rigoletto" (Verdi). Sept. 21, 25: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart). Sept. 26: "Orpheus in the Underworld" (Offenbach). Hayward Gallery (tel. 928.57.08). EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 29: "Edward Burna." National Portrait Gallery (tel. 930.15.23). EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 13: "Charles Chaplin 1889-1977." Tate Gallery (tel. 821.13.13). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 10: "Pound's Artists." To Dec. 1: "Howard Hodgkin: Prints from 1977-1983." Victoria and Albert Museum (tel. 589.63.71). EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 22: "Textiles from the Wellcome Collection: ancient and modern textiles from the Near East and Peru." To Oct. 6: "Julia Margaret Cameron 1815-1979." Stratford-upon-Avon , Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel. 29.56.23). THEATRE — Sept. 21-26: "Othello" (Shakespeare). | DIJON , Musée National Maurice Magnin (tel. 67.11.10). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 18: "XX Century French Portraits." HONFLEUR , Musée Eugène Boudin (tel. 89.16.47). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Alexandre Dubourg." NICE , Gallery of Contemporary Art (tel. 62.37.11). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 22: "Touit Ben." Musée de Terra Amata (tel. 55.99.23). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Experimental Prehistoric Pottery." PARIS , ADAG Gallery (tel. 27.96.26). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 17: "Isabelle Emmerique, Patricia Giannini, Michel Lacroix, Raphaël Levy, Jean-Pierre Pignatelli." Gallerie Eolia (tel. 326.36.54). To Oct. 26: "Furniture-Sculpture by Diego Giacometti." Hôtel Méridien (tel. 758.12.30). CONCERTS — Sept. 21-25: Benny Carter and his trio. Hôtel de Ville (tel. 276.40.66). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 5: "Victor Hugo and Paris." Le Louvre des Antiquaires (tel. 297.47.27). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Peintures XVI-XVII Centuries." Le Petit Opéra (tel. 236.01.36). JAZZ — Sept. 21-24: Babid Reinhardt, Christian Escoudé and Boulou Ferré. EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 29: "Edw. Burna." National Portrait Gallery (tel. 930.15.23). EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 13: "Charles Chaplin 1889-1977." Tate Gallery (tel. 821.13.13). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 10: "Pound's Artists." To Dec. 1: "Howard Hodgkin: Prints from 1977-1983." Victoria and Albert Museum (tel. 589.63.71). EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 22: "Textiles from the Wellcome Collection: ancient and modern textiles from the Near East and Peru." To Oct. 6: "Julia Margaret Cameron 1815-1979." Stratford-upon-Avon , Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel. 29.56.23). THEATRE — Sept. 21-26: "Othello" (Shakespeare). | BERLIN , Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.49). Opera — Sept. 21: "Fidelio" (Beethoven). Sept. 22, 25, 28: "Die Zauberkraft" (Mozart). Sept. 22 and 26: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart). Musée Festival (tel. 25.48.90). CONCERTS — Sept. 23: Frankfurt Radio Symphony Orchestra, Edo de Waart conductor, Augustin Dumay violin (Mozart, Sibelius). Sept. 27: Alban Berg Quartet (Berg, Ravel). RECI-TAL — Sept. 24: Maurizio Pollini piano (Bach). COLOGNE , Oper der Stadt (tel. 21.25.81). Opera — Sept. 24: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti). Sept. 26: "Agrippina" (Handel). Sept. 22, 25, 28: "Turandot" (Puccini). FRANKFURT , Opera (tel. 25.62.11). Opera — Sept. 22: "Der Fliegende Holländer" (Wagner). Sept. 25: "Die Trübsal" (Berlioz). Alte Oper (tel. 134.03.80). RECI-TAL — Sept. 21: Pi-Hsien Chen piano (Bach). CONCERTS — Sept. 21: Washington National Symphony, Mstislav Rostropovich conductor (Schubert). Sept. 22 and 23: Frankfurt Opera Orchestra, David Shallon conductor, Alicia Weissenberg piano (Bernstein, Rachmaninoff). JAZZ — Sept. 27: Peter Glessing Swingtett. HAMBURG , Staatsoper. (tel. 35.15.55). BALLET — Sept. 22, 25, 27: "Mozart | ATHENS , Festival (tel. 322.14.59). THEATRE — Sept. 21: "Coriolanus" (Shakespeare). | DUBLIN , The Abbey Theatre (tel. 787.179). THEATRE — To Sept. 30: "The King of Friday's Men" (M.J. Molloy). THEATRE — Sept. 23-28: "Northern Star" (Stewart Parker). THEATRE — Sept. 23-28: "Frocks" (Anastaphanes). |
| JAPAN | NETHERLANDS | ITALY | SCOTLAND | SWITZERLAND | UNITED STATES |
| TOKYO , National Museum of Modern Art (tel. 214.25.61). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Modigliani Exhibition." | AMSTERDAM , Concertgebouw (tel. 71.83.45). CONCERTS — Sept. 21, 24: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Edo de Waart conductor, Theo Bruins piano (Satie, Debussy). Sept. 27: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, James Conlon conductor, Mikhail Rudy piano (Debussy, Grieg). Maastricht (tel. 22.61.54). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 28: "Descent and The Netherlands." Rijksmuseum (tel. 73.21.21). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Reinbrandt" drawings. | BOLOGNA , Teatro delle Celebrazioni (tel. 22.29.99). CONCERTS — Orchestra del Teatro Comunale di Bologna — Sept. 21 and 22: Ottavio Maga conductor (Satie, Bartok). FLORENCE , Museo Archeologico (tel. 21.52.70). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 20: "The Etruscan Civilization." National Library (tel. 28.70.48). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Rabais: illustrations from the 16th Century to the Present." Palazzo Pitti (tel. 21.34.40). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection: Corot, Manet, Pissarro." MILAN , Palazzo dell'Arte Triennale (tel. 862.441). EXHIBITIONS — Through September: "The Alfa Romeo and Its History." Mobilisign: A Retrospective of | EDINBURGH , National Portrait Gallery (tel. 556.89.21). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Treasures of Fyvie." | GENEVA , Musée de l'Art et d'Histoire (tel. 29.75.66). | NEW YORK , American Museum of Natural History (tel. 873.13.00). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 15: "The Art of Cameroons." Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 535.77.00). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Indian Art." Museum of Modern Art (tel. 708.94.00). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 1: "Karl Schwitters." SAN FRANCISCO , Museum of Modern Art (tel. 863.88.00). EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 6: "Extending the Perimeters of Twentieth Century Photography." To Oct. 13: "Henry Moore: The Reliquary Figure." WASHINGTON D.C. , National Portrait Gallery (tel. 357.27.00). EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 8: "Washington on Time." To April 13: "Private Lives of Public Figures: The Nineteenth Century Family Print." |
| WELSH | WELSH | WELSH | WELSH | WELSH | WELSH |
| CARDIFF , St. David's Hall (tel. 37.12.30). CONCERT — Sept. 26: Erich Berg conductor, Jean-Bernard Fomina piano (Beethoven, Rimsky-Korsakov). | | | | | |

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Flying First Class Keeps Status With Sleep, Privacy

by Roger Collis

UNLIKE most products and services, value for money in air travel bears no relation to how much you pay, especially when flying first class. At around twice the cost of business class, up to three times that of full economy and seven times the APEX fare, first class is hardly the best bargain in the sky, however much champagne and caviar you consume.

Okay, it's an opportunity to stretch the ego as well as the legs, but the premium you pay (\$1,000 or more on a trans-Atlantic round trip) would keep most passengers in food and drink for several days. And given that standards of comfort and service in some business class cabins are almost as good as first class was in the early '70s, it's not surprising that a growing number of executives (not to mention corporate treasurers) believe that this is the way to fly.

Business class originated eight years ago to reward executives who paid full fare with a separate cabin from the discount travelers; some airlines charge a premium for this, some like KLM and SAS not. Most business class passengers are refugees from economy while others have been downgraded from first class. Many companies now allow only their chief executives to travel first class; everyone else must fly business class, except on very long-haul flights to the Far East. There has been a concomitant demise of first class on most short haul routes. Today, only Austrian, Iberia, Lufthansa and Swissair offer first class within Europe. (Jan Carlson, president of SAS, described the airline's former first class cabin on its DC-9s as "the most expensive man-made dining room in the world.") On average, seven of the eight seats held SAS executives. "Four years ago, there were 150 executives entitled to first class travel, now there's a maximum of 20," says a spokesman at SAS.

Consequently, the front cabin has become even more exclusive. A few years ago, the first class cabin on a 747 would have 40 seats; typically, this is now 20 to 24 with business class taking over the upper deck. SAS has only 16 first class seats compared with 99 in business. KLM has 18 first class and 68 business class on its standard 747s. Air France plans to reduce first class seats from 28 to 24 when it introduces a new sleeper seat later this year.

Comfort and frills in the air and on the ground are the competitive issues in the battle for the executive dollar. In 1984, KLM installed its old-type first class seats in business class. It's an mystifying arena of seat pitches, self-adjusting foot rests and cabin configurations. TWA recently spent almost \$5 million on advertising its ergonomically designed business class "lounger" seat. Both TWA and Pan Am have upgraded business class cabins to a six-across arrangement. Most airlines now offer long-haul business class passengers free limousine and helicopter transfers to their main hubs. Some provide executive lounges at airports. With these frills, what's so special about first class?

The exclusive luxury of first class is space. ("You pay three times the price for five times the room," says Peter Joel, London-based spokesman for Pan Am). And the opportunity to get a good night's sleep in a reclining seat that stretches across five windows. Japan Air Lines and Philippine Airlines actually offer a real bed. Trans-Atlantic flights are not the best way to judge the real potential of first class; it's with long-haul flights to Asia and the Far East that the true benefits are felt. According to John Herbert, director of public relations at SAS, professional first class passengers don't use the amenities that seem to be so attractive, drinks and meals. It's yellow legal pads and sleep. What they most appreciate is the privacy. By contrast, as one wag puts it, business class has become

like the chic restaurant that has become so crowded nobody goes there anymore.

According to a recent survey by the International Airline Passengers Association, 41 percent of its members outside North America fly business class, double the number three years ago. This increase comes mainly at the expense of economy. The number of first class passengers has declined from 15.1 to 12.6 percent.

This reflects a markedly less benevolent attitude by most corporations toward first class travel. In general, European companies

Users range from business leaders to hedonists

(especially British) are more conscious of hierarchical privilege than their counterparts in North America, where who gets to fly first class depends much more on how long the flight, irrespective of rank. Says Peter Long, travel manager of Rowntree-Macintosh, the British confectionery group: "Our travel policy is under review. The day is not far off when only directors will go first class."

We're even thinking of business class for the Far East now."

The London-based manager of a U.S. oil company says that a new policy since the end of last year precludes anyone — except for the chairman — from flying first class on any trip of less than 10 hours. "It used to be six hours, but we raised it when some people started complaining under the curtain by starting their journey to Los Angeles from Aberdeen," he says. For one U.S. pharmaceutical company the rule is that anyone — whether a director or a technician — flies first class if the trip is longer than eight and a half hours.

On the other hand, a senior executive of a major Swiss drug firm says that "only members of the divisional management board and above go first class."

Africa is one part of the world where first class cabins are invariably crowded with executives and local government people. This is because many airlines flying to and across Africa just have two classes, economy and first. Says an executive of a major U.K. travel agency: "I thought at one time that first class would disappear, but I don't think it will, not with sleeperettes. When I came back from South Africa in the beginning of June, it was chock-a-block up front, including Bishop Tutu and other African diplomats and politicians."

Air France, in a motivational research study, has identified three main groups of first class passengers: Business leaders, who have "natural authority and attach importance to the symbols of power"; pragmatists, "more managers than policymakers, who appreciate efficiency and total discretion on board"; and hedonists, "for whom a first class flight is a ritualistic ceremony at which they are guests and officiating at the same time" and for whom cabin crew members are "mediators of reality."

TWA puts it more simply. There's the businessman, who feels he has earned the right to fly first class, the aristocrat, well-heeled, who enjoys the meals and service and the "nouveau riche, for want of a better word, who enjoys the psychological and physical rewards."

If you are not in any of these categories, don't despair. You can find excellent bargains in discounted first class tickets at up to 30 percent off the published fare. Or else you can start your own airline: There's a convention that airline presidents get unlimited first class travel on any airline in the world.

Change in the Kitchen, Continuity at Table

PARIS — One entirely positive aspect of this city's changing restaurant scene is that classic and reliable restaurants rarely die, they just change hands.

Such is the case with three personal favorites: Le Globe d'Or near the Louvre, La Coquille near Porte Maillot, and Au Cochon d'Or in the heart of Les Halles. All three restaurants have been around for decades.

PATRICIA WELLS

All are homey, friendly places serving a hearty, dependable bistro-type cuisine. Each has changed hands during the last few months, yet each establishment's distinct character and personality has been carefully maintained.

The new owners of Le Globe d'Or are Christiane and Gérard Constiaux, an outgoing young couple who moved around the first of the year from the restaurant Vallon de Verone in the city's Alesia district. Gérard Constiaux comes from Agen, where his food-loving family instilled in him a fondness for the local hams, the tiny and flavorful *échalote grise* (the prized French shallot, admired for its role as an aromatic garnish), and aged goat cheese, enveloped in its traditional sycamore-leaf wrapping.

The chef is a passionate man, and his love for food is readily transferred from kitchen to table. What he loves best are the warming, rustic dishes that remind him of home. One such specialty currently on the menu is the wonderfully simple, full-flavored *jambon de pays grillé à l'échalote*. The chef marinates sliced shallots in oil for several hours to soften and sweeten them. Then he grills slices of ham lightly on both sides, seasons them with the marinated shallots and a sprinkling of red wine vinegar. The dish is covered and set to steep for several minutes.

then showered with minced chives. Add to it a green salad, a glass of the house Madiran, and you're in heaven.

There are some dishes, though, that are deemed too rustic for polite Parisian company. "This time of year at home," says Constiaux, "we like to rub toast with garlic, dip the bread in oil, and eat it with freshly picked chasselas grapes."

He would love to serve the dish, but can't imagine sending a proper businessman back into the world reeking of garlic.

However, diners with a bent for the rustic will love his *tomates farcies* (tomatoes stuffed with well-seasoned ground meat and topped with the marvelous local ham); his light *confit de porc*, smothered with shallots and served with a fine side dish of pan-fried potatoes; the fabulous *petit sauté de canard* (duck is marinated for three days in an herb-rich salt solution, then cooked until moist and tender); and the cold, sliced duck confit, served with potatoes and tomatoes. A special salute to the chef: Although the dishes are hearty, they are neither fatty nor heavy. For dessert, try the extraordinary traditional *paris*, paper-thin layers of pastry laced with apples and brandy.

Less traditional, but equally appealing of ferings include grilled goat cheese with a lovely green salad, and a stunning *charlotte aux fruits rouges*.

The chef has an extensive collection of old postcards, the best of which he has enlarged and framed to decorate his cozy restaurant. Also noted the antique plum-drying rack that hangs above the bar. Miniature versions of the harp-shaped wooden racks are used to serve their fresh *cabecous* goat cheese, served with walnut bread.

Like the previous owner of Le Globe d'Or, the chef continues the house tradition of serving cassoulet every Thursday. Here it is the Castelnau version, laced with toma-

toes and mutton, a convention Constiaux follows, at least for the moment.

OVER the years, some of my most pleasant Parisian dinners have taken place at La Coquille, the small and cozy restaurant run for years by the outgoing Paul Blache and his daughter Catherine. When they decided to retire some months back, I feared it was the end of an era and that I had lost the first and last neighborhood bistro of my life.

Well, I returned recently, to a pleasant surprise. In the hands of the new owners, Clément and Marie-Thérèse Lausacker, La Coquille is as alive and well as ever. Pierre Le Moullac, the well-informed and good-humored maître d'hôtel still scurries about with great professional aplomb. The rest of the staff, in the kitchen and the dining room, has remained in place. Best of all, the menu is still filled with dishes I've learned to love, like the well-seasoned *boudin noir* (blood sausage) served with a variety of mustards, the perfect grilled fish (this time it was whole turbotin, served with a pleasantly buttery sauce), and the famous hazelnut soufflé. In a few weeks, the classic *coquilles Saint-Jacques* (simply baked in their shell with a touch of herbs and butter) and a variety of game will be added to the fall and winter menu. The Lausackers have brought along some fine old bottles of Bordeaux, and plan, slowly, to add some personal touches to the menu. But for now, La Coquille is as it was, a sterling example of a neighborhood Parisian bistro.

As the seemingly endless construction continues around Les Halles, some of the fine, old-time establishments are beginning to get lost in a jumble of glass and metal. Tourists continue to flock to places like Au Pied de Cochon for their obligatory onion soup, while at dinner tables go empty at one

of the neighborhood's most pleasant spots. Au Cochon d'Or des Halles. In recent months, the restaurant's direction has been taken over by Robert Viart, the former maître d'hôtel. He's a friendly, chatty fellow, who assists the amiable Swiss-born waitress in the tiny ground-floor dining room.

Go when you're really hungry, in a meaty mood and be prepared to sample a little bit of everything from their classic bistro menu. For starters, there's a fine *salade frisée aux lardons* topped with a perfectly poached egg; a formidable serving of bone marrow (*moelle pochée à la croque au sel*) for spreading on toast and sprinkling with chives and coarse salt; and a classic *jambon persillé*, accompanied by properly pucker cornichons. I have rarely sampled better roast lamb chops (*carre d'agneau rôti à l'estragon*) or grilled veal kidneys, and beef eaters will certainly want to try either the *côte de bœuf* with bone marrow sauce or the special beef of the day, accompanied by a lovely shallot butter. For dessert, try the *marquise au chocolat*, a carbon copy of the incredible chocolate dessert made famous by Taillevent. With the meal, sample the 1981 Château Ramage-la-Bassée, an up-and-coming Bordeaux *cru bourgeois*, well-priced at 85 francs a bottle.

Le Globe d'Or, 158 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 1; tel: 260.23.37. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. From 200 to 250 francs a person, including wine and service.

La Coquille, 6 Rue du Débarcadere, Paris 17; tel: 236.25.95. Closed Sunday and Monday. Credit card: Visa. From 275 to 325 francs a person, including wine and service.

Au Cochon d'Or des Halles, 31 Rue du Jour, Paris 1; tel: 236.38.31. Closed Saturday lunch and Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. From 200 to 250 francs a person, including wine and service.

Michener

Continued from page 7

detailed directions, but three generations of her family history."

When not on the road he kept to his routine of sitting at the typewriter from early morning until noon. But this time, Michener's typed drafts were photocopied for the staff — the administrative secretary, Lisa Kaufman, Kings, Wooster, and the second researcher, Frank de la Teja — which would have lengthy meetings with the author. They offered suggestions on everything from character consistency to style, which Michener frequently incorporated into revised drafts.

He insists that every word is his, but he admits, "I don't think the way I write books is the best or even the second-best. The really great writers are people like Emily Brontë who sit in a room and write out of their limited experience and unlimited imagination. But people in my position also do some very good work. I'm not a stylist like John Updike or Saul Bellow, and don't aspire to be. I'm interested in plot or psychology, but I sure work to get a steady flow."

"Texas," of course, is long since finished for Michener, but wherever he goes, there are Texans impatient to learn how this famous outsider has treated their state. Michener seems to enjoy the chauvinism, adopting just a trace of it now that Austin is home. He takes along his cowboy hat as he and Kings go off to the nearby town of Dripping Springs, out toward the hill country and the ranch of the real-estate developer and long-horn breeder H. C. Carter.

THE occasion is a barbecue for Carter's employees, and when the crowds arrive, Michener is suddenly among a cross section of his readership — they defy categorization by age, sex or class, but these

are people who read for information. Sitting in the sun among them, Michener looks like a tourist in a Far Eastern-style yellow print shirt never meant to go with a Stetson, and people approach him shyly. A junior-college teacher says she assigns part of "Centennial" to live up American history; a young man says, "My grandmother can't wait to read 'Texas'."

Although Carter has known Michener for just a few years, he illustrates the way Michener surrounds himself with people who understand him. For example, Carter recognizes Michener's dual need both for privacy and adulation: "He wants to be recognized, but in a very low-key way. He'd never push himself forward and say, 'You probably don't know who I am. I'm James Michener.' But nobody can be that good without having a big ego. He didn't have to stay here in Texas for three years to write one book, but if you feel the book can't be unsuccessful, that's what you do. He wants to be popular

and he wants people to think he's good, but he does the best job of saying it doesn't matter. I don't believe that, but I love to see a guy have it down so perfect."

Those close to Michener realize how difficult it is to get to know him, and some anticipate the charges of coldness and vagueness about his past might bring. Owen Last, his agent for 17 years, recalls that the distracted tendency that strangers notice is nothing new: "When we first started working together, he sometimes seemed preoccupied, as if he was not interested in anything you had to say. Not knowing him at the time, I interpreted that as coldness, but it wasn't. It's just that his mind never stops. He was taking everything in, but wasn't reacting. I came to realize he is as warm and generous as anyone I've ever known."

On balance, the novelist's reaction to his monumental success would have to be called humble. Again and again, Michener's conversation turns to the difficulties facing young writers. He recently donated \$2 million to Swarthmore and endowed a \$500,000 fund for the Writers' Workshop at the University of Iowa. True to Michener's let's-get-results approach, the fellowships at Iowa are

not for beginning students; they primarily support those at the end of their studies who have proven themselves with nearly publishable manuscripts.

Contemplating art and artists, he recalls Hemingway's suicide: "The death of Hemingway raises a fabulous number of questions. It was so contrary to his public image, there is a failure to mesh with this enormous tragedy. I didn't know Hemingway well, but I knew his work and I knew his public figure. It fooled me."

Guiding the discussion easily between himself and Hemingway, this man who claims not to care about his own posterity warns about the deceptions of public images and at the same time presents an image of himself that is as pure and simple as the message of his books. "You must remember, you've heard all these guesses about me. I am a far more simple mechanism than the guesses would imply."

And, with a command of his public persona that Hemingway might have admired, "I'm just a guy up on a hill writing."

This was excerpted from an article in *The New York Times Magazine*.

Jewish Enclave on an Arab Island

by Steve Silkin

HARA SEGHIRA, Tunisia — Inside, the elderly barefoot men sit on the benches and straw mats, their backs against the pillars that hold up the many arches that decorate the ceiling, and murmur melodic Hebrew prayers. Outside, the Saharan heat bounces off the ice-white walls of the synagogue where one of the world's oldest and most isolated Jewish communities comes to worship. And a Tunisian guard sits in his booth, an automatic weapon leaning against the wall.

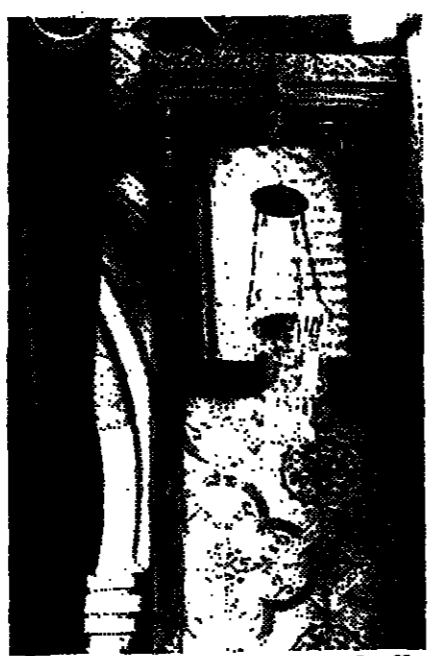
When the Babylonian monarch Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem in 586 B.C., burning the first temple, some of the Kohanim, Jewish biblical priests, fled across Egypt and sought refuge on the desert island of Djerba. Other versions of their origin place the emigration from Jerusalem after the second temple was destroyed in 70 A.D., or a combination of the two.

Two of the villages they founded on the island remain populated by the direct descendants of the refugees: Hara Seghira and Hara Kebira. It is said that the Jews who fled to Djerba carried a door and some stones from the original temple, which they used to begin construction of the synagogue here, La Griba (The Marvelous).

The synagogue, which is open to the public and is accessible by bus or taxi from Djerba's largest city, Houmet es-Souk, was rebuilt in 1920. The modern version is composed of the room where the prayer readers sit on heavy wooden benches, relax, talk and read from the Torah. The walls are lined with cooling blue ceramic tiles and incense drifts across the air. There is a plaque commemorating a visit that President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia made to the temple. Jewish visitors who arrive by a barefoot rabbi who sits them down, puts his hands on their heads and says a blessing over them.

Visitors must remove their shoes and cover their heads to enter the inner sanctuary — a small room dominated by an elevated altar from which marriage ceremonies are performed. On the rear wall is a glass case, the windows of which are covered with silver plaques commemorating donations; they are gray and black with age. Behind them is stored one of the world's oldest Torahs.

La Griba is the site of a pilgrimage held annually each spring, 33 days after Passover. Across from the synagogue is a blue and white traveler's lodge, or *Arab fardouk* — a two-floor hotel with a large interior courtyard — which can house pilgrims. But most



In the inner sanctuary.

visitors stay at the numerous tourist hotels on the beaches of Djerba. The synagogue is about five miles (eight kilometers) from Houmet es-Souk: a 10-minute taxi ride costing less than two dinars (about \$2.50).

The pilgrimage is a celebration of the founding of La Griba, and includes commemoration of a miracle that is said to have taken place there, according to which a young girl of mysterious origin was spontaneously enveloped in flames; she died, but without her body being burned by the fire. During the weeklong festival, there are elaborate candle-lighting rituals involving a huge multi-tiered menorah, and pilgrims leave eggs on the site of the miracle to ensure that an unmarried woman will find a husband within the year.

There is nothing outwardly unusual about the rest of the villages. But their interest lies in the Jewish communities that still maintain their traditions in the heart of the Arab world. (Hara Seghira was renamed Eriadi in 1981 by the Djerba municipal council, and Hara Kebira was renamed As-Sawani.)

Although the Jewish population of Djerba after World War II numbered approximately 10,000, now Hara Kebira (the Big Village) has 700 inhabitants, and Hara Seghira, (the Little Village) 300. The decrease in population is not due to assimilation or intermarriage, of which there has been virtually none,

but to constant departures, mostly for Israel. Are these communities disappearing? "I think it's fair to say that," says Abraham L. Udovitch, professor of Near Eastern studies at Princeton University and co-author, with Lucette Valensi, of "The Last Arab Jews," about the Jewish communities of Djerba, published this year by Harwood Academic Publishers.

"These were the last integral communities... there are still Jews in North Africa, individually and in small groups. But as a community that maintained its traditional values, we wanted to study it while it was still there. Slowly people are beginning to leave. At some point, it's questionable whether there'll be enough people there to maintain it," Udovitch said.

Valensi, professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris, says that the Djerban Jews co-exist with their Arab neighbors in an atmosphere of "reciprocal distrust."

Udovitch points out some concrete examples of that distrust: "In the past two decades, every time something happens in the Middle East, there is tension. In 1982, during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, some were seriously threatened in their houses and shops." The Jews living in Zarzis, a city not far from the island on mainland Tunisia, he says, were moved to Djerba for protection. And a synagogue was burned in Hara Kebira in 1978 after a school fight between a Moslem boy and a Jewish boy.

THE Djerban Jews are reluctant to discuss politics with visitors. Udovitch says they are apolitical, but that they look upon the 82-year-old Bourguiba as the guarantor of their safety, and after his death there might be some "insecurity."

"But they could hang on for another 20 years," he says. "They have a pretty good birth rate." And Valensi points out that recently the Djerban Jews have not only been emigrating to Israel, but to Tunisia, where they marry within the group and thus maintain and perpetuate the community.

What will happen to the synagogue when no one is left? "We can't take it with us," says a young Jewish jeweler who plans to leave for Israel after he marries, thus qualifying for a reduced term of military service there. But emigré Djerban Jews have copied the "Mar Jussus" synagogue in various sites around Israel, using the original as a model, not the rebuilt 1920 version.

La Griba is open to visitors all year from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4. Services are held on Saturdays from 7 to 9, when the ancient Torah is taken out.

President Ronald Reagan.

Colonel Moamer Gadhafi.



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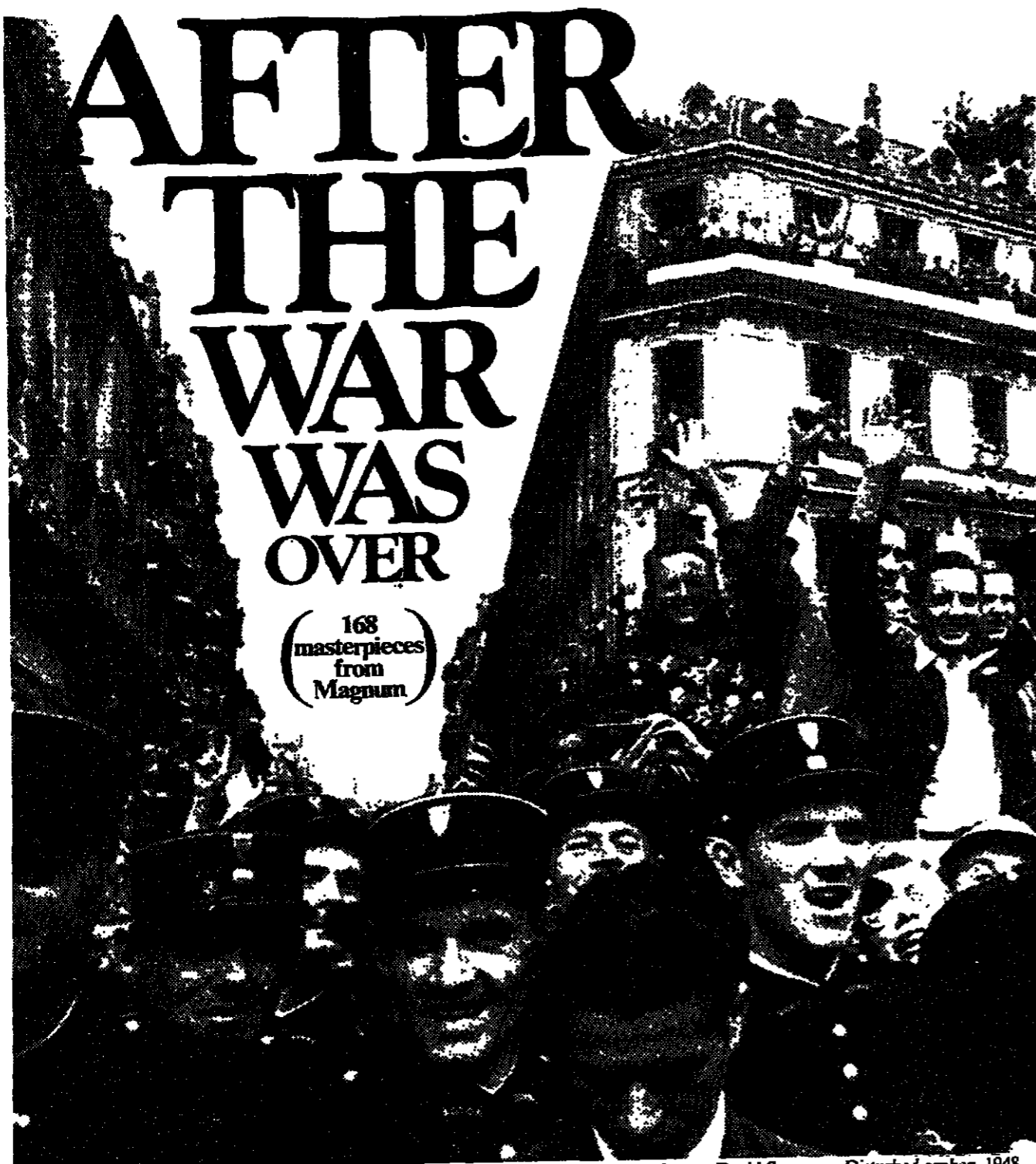
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| France | F.F. | 1,410 | 740 | 414 |
| Germany | M. | 1,220 | 640 | 339 |
| Great Britain | £ | 101 | 55 | 30 |
| Greece | Dr. | 15,000 | 8,400 | 4,692 |
| Netherlands | Fl. | 590 | 298 | 166 |
| Ireland | £ Ir. | 115 | 62 | 34 |
| Italy | Lira | 276,000 | 149,000 | 82,000 |
| Japan | Y. | 9,020 | 4,876 | 2,668 |
| Norway | N.Kr. | 1,420 | 760 | 414 |
| Portugal | Esc. | 13,800 | 7,450 | 4,090 |
| Spain | Pes. | 21,200 | 11,200 | 6,000 |
| Sweden | Skr. | 1,470 | 795 | 434 |
| Switzerland | S.Fr. | 430 | 231 | 129 |
| Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East | \$ | 320 | 174 | 95 |
| Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia | \$ | 400 | 208 | 130 |



Robert Capa, Liberation of Paris, 1944 (below) David Seymour, Arturo Toscanini, 1954

David Seymour, Disturbed orphan, 1948



Henri Cartier-Bresson, The Asot Train, Waterloo Station, London 1953

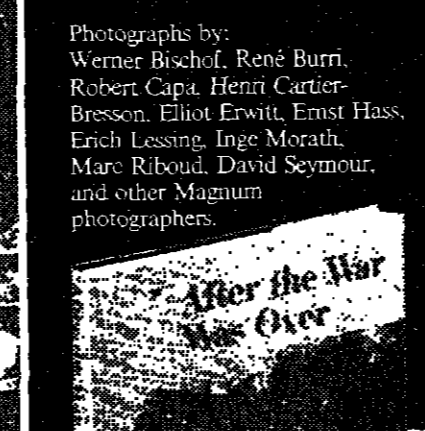


Erich Lessing, Railroad workers, 1956



Robert Capa, The New Look, Paris 1947

Werner Bischof, In the ruins of Warsaw, 1947



Photographs by:
Werner Bischof, René Burri,
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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 10)

| 12 Month | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
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| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
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| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
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| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
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| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
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| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
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| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

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| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

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|----------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
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|----------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
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| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
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|----------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
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|----------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 52% | 48% | 48% | 5.70 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
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| 12 Month | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low |
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

British Telecom Pretax Profit Climbed 39% in First Quarter

By Bob Haggerty
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — British Telecom PLC reported Thursday that pretax profit in the first quarter ended June 30 climbed 39 percent, to \$343 million (\$394 million), from \$219 million a year earlier.

The results exceeded most forecasts and helped boost BT shares 8 pence to close at 204 pence on the London Stock Exchange.

Net profit rose 20 percent, to \$25 million, or 4.1 pence a share, from \$20 million, or 3.4 pence a share. Revenue grew 11 percent to \$2.01 billion from \$1.81 billion.

BT continued to benefit from the sharp reduction of debt achieved last year when the government sold all of the telephone company's shares to the public. Stripping out the resulting drop in interest costs, BT said, the company showed an underlying growth of 27 percent in pretax profit and 17 percent net.

"The underlying trend is pretty healthy," commented Graham Meek, an analyst at the stockbrokerage of Wood, Mackenzie & Co. For the full year, he forecast that BT would produce pretax profit of \$1.84 billion, up 24 percent.

The improvement in results during the latest quarter was largely due to a higher volume of calls handled by fewer workers and to greater interest earnings on investments, BT said. International call volume grew 15 percent, and domestic growth was 8 percent.

Followers of BT are awaiting a decision from the Office of Telecommunications, a regulatory agency, on what kind of access Mercury Communications Ltd. will be given to BT's network.

Mr. Meek said the decision, likely to come early next week, will have a big influence on how successfully BT's small rival will be able to lure away lucrative business traffic. Mercury is a unit of Cable & Wireless PLC.

Olivetti Joins Thomson in Computers

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — State-owned Thomson SA of France and Italy's Olivetti SpA said Thursday that they would cooperate in developing a new generation of microcomputers, primarily for the educational market in Western Europe.

Under the agreement, Thomson's consumer electronics division, Olivetti and Acorn Computer Group PLC of Britain, in which Olivetti has a 79.8-percent interest, will also work to develop integrated software and hardware.

Acorn specializes in educational and home computers.

Many details remain to be negotiated among the three companies, including joint research financing, production and marketing arrangements, according to executives.

Jean Gerotwohl, president of Thomson's consumer electronics division, would not specify spending plans, but said a microcomputer line could be in production as early as 1987.

He invited other West European electronics companies to join the new venture in an effort to meet competition from the United States, Japan and other European companies.

Thomson held talks with N.V. Philips of the Netherlands aimed at a common standard for microcomputers, but the Dutch electronics company last year adopted the Japanese MSX standard.

VW Adds Jobs, Plans Spending To Meet Demand

FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG sales should continue at a high level into the first half of 1986, with demand currently outstripping supply despite full use of capacity, according to Walter Hüller, VW's vice-chairman.

Speaking to employees, he said this was a time of "high economic development."

Guenter Hartwich, the management board member responsible for production, told the same meeting of employees that VW has added 5,000 new jobs this year. A further 2,000 should be created by the end of the year, 1,700 of those in Wolfsburg, West Germany, headquarters.

He added that 121,000 workers employed in its six West German plants, the highest number since 1973, Mr. Hartwich said.

Demand for VW's Golf and Jetta cars cannot be satisfied, he said, and in the Wolfsburg, Brunswick, Salzgitter and Kassel plants the limitations of the machinery have restricted output. VW will invest around 120 million DM to increase machine output and cut back overtime, he said.

Combustion Engineering Sets \$200-Million Charge for Sale

STAMFORD, Connecticut — Combustion Engineering, a diversified worldwide engineering concern, said Thursday that it will take a \$200-million writeoff against third-quarter earnings in order to sell a major portion of the company's oil and gas service assets.

Charles E. Hugel, president and chief executive officer, said the companies up for sale include Vetco Offshore, Gray Tool and Niteco operations. The sale, he said, was part of C-E's strategy to focus on the power and process industries.

Directors also voted to reduce the quarterly dividend to 25 cents a share from 46 cents, payable Oct. 31 to shareholders of record Oct. 17. C-E stock closed up 25 cents to \$25 on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday.

"We are changing the character of our investment base as we continue to become a more services-oriented, value-added supplier," Mr. Hugel said. "Today's actions will help us to improve our return rates and give us greater flexibility in use of capital."

Mr. Hugel said the oil and gas businesses up for sale "have experienced people, excellent technology, modern facilities and a high reputation with customers throughout the world."

He said the company intends to maintain those strengths as it holds discussions with buyers.

"We've been downsizing plants, streamlining our management and reducing employment at all levels to improve our cost effectiveness," Mr. Hugel said.

The latest measures and earlier initiatives are designed to make C-E "a leading single source supplier to the process and power industries," he said.

There is an annual worldwide market for capital investment and maintenance expenditures of over \$135 billion in the process and power industries, he said.

C-E, which is involved in engineering and design of a broad range of industrial equipment and generating systems, had revenues of \$3.10 billion in 1984.

In the second quarter ended June 30 C-E's earnings dropped to \$9.4 million, or 29 cents a share, from \$14.4 million, or 44 cents a share, in the same quarter last year.

Revenues rose to \$788.4 million from \$745.0 million in the quarter a year earlier.

Sony Third-Quarter Net Shows Decrease of 9.2%

TOKYO — Sony Corp. said Thursday its consolidated profit in the third fiscal quarter ending July 31 dropped 9.2 percent, as net earnings fell to 17.48-billion yen (\$73.8 million) from 19.25-billion yen a year earlier.

Sales rose 12.6 percent, to 349.4 billion yen, from 310-billion yen, but a 31 percent drop in net earnings fell to 17.48-billion yen (\$73.8 million) from 19.25-billion yen a year earlier.

Officials attributed the profit decline to an unusual gain a year earlier of 1.8-billion yen in proceeds from a public offering of its subsidiary, Sony Magnescale Inc.

COMPANY NOTES

Bank of Credit & Commerce International of Hong Kong has been given permission to open a branch in China's Shenzhen special economic zone. Last month, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. got permission to open the first new foreign bank branch in China since 1949.

CIIGA hotel group of Italy has offered to buy Spain's government-owned Enturso hotel chain, which the Spain has said it is willing to privatize. The details of the offer were not given. Any offer is subject to examination by Spanish authorities.

Fairchild Industries Inc., the financially troubled aerospace and electronics company, is discussing a possible reduction of its role in a joint venture to build a 35-seat twin-engine commuter airplane with Saab-Scania AB of Sweden.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. said American Airlines has exercised options to buy 10 more MD-80 jetliners for slightly more than \$200 million. The order brings to 110 the total number of MD-80s American has contracted to buy or lease from McDonnell Douglas or third-party financial institutions.

Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. and the staff of the New York State Public Service Commission have reached an agreement that would place a cap of \$4.45 billion on costs of the Nine Mile Point 2 nuclear plant that can be included in rate bases of its owners. \$900 million less than the projected plant cost.

Nippon Steel Corp. has won an order of 5 billion yen (\$20.7 million) from China National Machinery Import & Export Corp. and China Petroleum Engineering & Construction Corp. to build a crude oil terminal at the mouth of the Yellow River.

Rowntree Mackintosh PLC has reported pretax profit of £20.5 million (\$27.5 million) for the half year ended June 15, an 8.7-percent decline from £22.3 million a year earlier. Revenue rose to £519.4 million, an 8.3-percent increase from £479.2 million.

Signal Cos.'s shareholders have approved a merger into Allied Corp. to form Allied-Signal Inc. Allied holders approved the merger Wednesday. Each Signal share will be exchanged for one Allied share in the merger, which will create a company with sales of more than \$14 billion annually.

Unilever NV has been granted a temporary restraining order against Richardson-Vicks Inc.'s planned issuance of a preferred stock, a protective move against Unilever's proposed buyout.

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Cuba Signs Agreement On Debt Rescheduling

The Associated Press
Cuba, which has

PARIS — Cuba, which
Third World nations

repudiate their foreign debt, bank that chairs Cuba's debt coordinating committee, said the accord gives Cuba a six-year grace period on his medium-term debt due in 1985. The debt, owed to 110 foreign banks, is about \$90 million. Another \$375 million in short-term debt will be extended until Sept. 30, 1986.

| | on and issue price. | |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------|
| | -regularly; (I) -irregularly. | |
| (w) | Devises Indemnity | \$ |
| (w) | The Establishment Trust | \$ |
| (w) | Europe Obligations | \$ 144 |
| (w) | First Eagle Fund | \$ 8 |
| (w) | Fifty Stars Ltd. | \$ 2 |
| (w) | Fixed Income Trans | \$ |
| (w) | Global Issue Pr. | \$F |
| (w) | Forex Fund | \$F |
| (w) | Portfolio Selection Fd. | \$ |
| (w) | Fondazione Sec. Fund | \$ |
| (w) | Foreign Trust Interim | DM |
| (w) | Hausmann Hldgs. N.V. | \$ 1 |
| (w) | Hestia Fund | \$ 12 |
| (w) | Horizon Fund | \$F |
| (w) | Investments Ltd. | \$F |

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| 7 | LA-IGB | | | | |
| 8 | LA-IGS | | | | |
| 9 | Interfund SA | | | | |
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| 6 | Japan Selection Fund | | | | |
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| 8 | Japan Intl. Ld. | | | | |
| 9 | Kleinwort Benson Intl. Fd. | | | | |
| 0 | Kleinwort Benson Jpn. Fd. | | | | |
| 1 | Korea Growth Fund | | | | |
| 2 | Lefcam Fund | | | | |
| 3 | Lefcam Corp. Hold. | | | | |
| 4 | Lifetouch | | | | |
| 5 | Lynch | | | | |
| 6 | Lynch Fund N.Y. | | | | |
| 7 | Mediobank Sel. Fd. | | | | |
| 8 | Mercator | | | | |

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| 0.50 | (w) | NSP F.I.T. | |
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| 0.50 | (w) | Progen Int'l Fund | |
| 0.50 | (w) | Pri-Tech | |
| 0.50 | (w) | Quantum Fund N.V. | |
| 0.50 | (d) | Rando Fund | |
| 0.50 | (d) | Renfrew | |
| 0.50 | (w) | Revere Insured Deposits | |
| 0.50 | (w) | Roads Well Fut. Fd Ltd | |

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| 1.00 | (w) | SCI/Tech. & Telecom. Sectors | |
| 1.55 | (w) | Sci/Tech. Sectors Fund N.V. | |
| 1.50 | (w) | State St. Bank Equity AdpnsIV | |
| 1.50 | (w) | Strategy Investment Fund | |
| 1.50 | (d) | Syntax Ltd. (Class A) | |
| 1.50 | (w) | Tech. Growth Fund | |
| 1.50 | (w) | Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) | |
| 1.50 | (w) | Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. | |
| 1.50 | (w) | Transpacific Fund | |
| 1.50 | (w) | Turanopolis Fund | |
| 1.50 | (w) | Tweedy, Browne n.v. Class A | |
| 1.50 | (w) | Tweedy, Browne n.v. Class B | |
| 1.50 | (w) | Tweedy, Browne (U.K.) n.v. | |
| 1.50 | (d) | UNICO Fund | |
| 1.50 | (d) | UNI Bonds Fund | |
| 1.50 | (w) | Unit Capital Fund | |
| 1.50 | (d) | US Federal Securities | |
| 1.50 | (w) | Vanderbilt Assets | |
| 1.50 | (d) | World Fund SA | |

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2 European Banks Cater Exclusively to Women

GE Sets Up London Medical-Systems Unit

where he will be responsible for all London-based lending groups, the operations marketing section and the international treasury unit. He was the bank's operations manager for Britain, Ireland and the Nordic region, a post in which he was succeeded by John Pinner.

Prime Computer Inc., the U.S. minicomputers, has named Joseph Thompson to the new post of director of Far East procurement operations. He will continue to be based in Hong Kong. As previously reported, George Atwell has become managing director of Prime's Hong Kong subsidiary, succeeding Mr. Thompson.

TRW Inc., the Cleveland-based automotive, electronics, aerospace and industrial products concern, has appointed Jack L. Clark, vice president in the Asia-Pacific office in Tokyo, to be acting managing director of that office for the past year. Separately, Ed Barry has been

'3-D' Systems Aid Design

(Continued from Page 11)

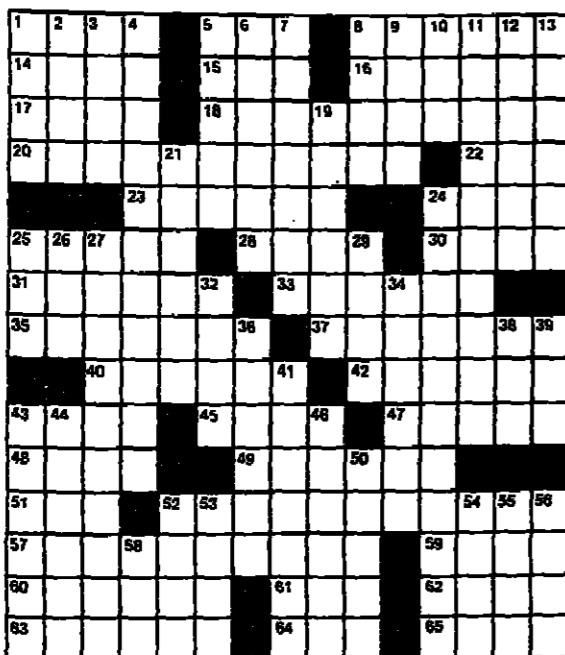
engineers to use the systems. There are 200 to 500 system commands that must be mastered. It takes a minimum of three months of solid practice before engineers are ready to use the systems on a real project.

The Calma system costs \$100,000 to \$150,000 per work station, depending on software. Lee Roosevelt, Calma's senior vice president for products and marketing, said the cost should drop to between \$25,000 and \$50,000 in 1990.

Mr. Green said Fluor intends to increase its work stations to about 400 by 1990, from the 42 Calma units it operates today. He said the most of Calma's programs are operating well, although one for electrical wiring does little more than two-dimensional drawings.

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[illegible]



ACROSS

1 Laver rival, once
5 Climax
8 La Casa (The White House)
14 Legal claim
15 Gallina's larsess
16 Compensation
17 Pianist
18 Gas-pressure gauge
20 Emulates John R. Neill
22 News serv.
23 Emanation from stagnation
24 Acad. title
25 Ben Adhem's group
28 Merit
30 Wild speech
31 Carpenter's companion
32 Leaf appendage
35 Ursula Minor cynosure
37 Francis Marion's plays
40 Having a handle
42 Tropical break
43 Elec. term
45 Belgian city

DOWN

1 Turkish regiment
2 Threshold
3 Boulder
4 Burden
5 Short surprise
6 Disinclined
7 Hats, trees or sheep
8 Cheese-making
9 Units on space vehicles
10 Reverential feeling
11 Student of flora and fauna
12 Crinkled fabric
13 Aimless

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DENNIS THE MENACE

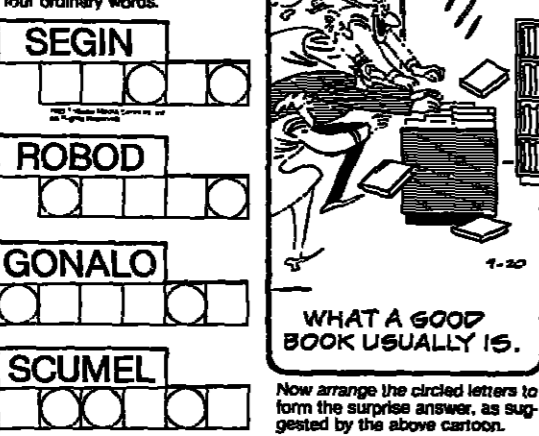


MR. WILSON'S GONNA GIVE ME ALL OF HIS LEAVES THIS YEAR!

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "O O O O O" TO "O O O O O" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: DERBY COLON NAPKIN SIPHON. Answer: What a worker who always watches the clock gleefully remains ONE OF THE "HANDS"

WEATHER

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| Berlin | 24 | 17 | 22 | Berlin | 24 | 17 | 22 |
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| Copenhagen | 24 | 17 | 22 | Copenhagen | 24 | 17 | 22 |
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| Hamburg | 24 | 17 | 22 | Hamburg | 24 | 17 | 22 |
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| Zurich | 24 | 17 | 22 | Zurich | 24 | 17 | 22 |

MIDDLE EAST

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Damascus 24 17 22
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OCEANIA

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Sydney 24 17 22

FRIDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Overcast. Temp. 22-24 (22-24). LONDON: Cloudy, rain later. Temp. 17-20 (17-20). PARIS: Rain, rain later. Temp. 17-20 (17-20). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 22-24 (22-24). TEL AVIV: Rain. Temp. 22-24 (22-24). HONG KONG: Foggy. Temp. 22-24 (22-24). MANILA: Rain. Temp. 22-24 (22-24). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorm. Temp. 22-24 (22-24). TOKYO: Showers. Temp. 22-24 (22-24).

PEANUTS



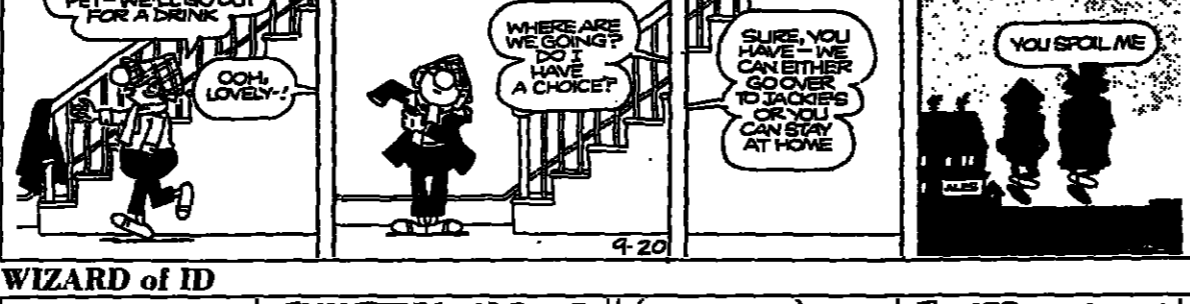
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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press Sept. 19

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

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BOOKS

DANTE'S INFERNO

Translated and illustrated by Tom Phillips.
311 pages. \$35.
Thames & Hudson Inc., 300 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by John Russell

DANTE has never discouraged his translators. We remember the sweet thin music of H.F. Cary (1814), the formidable troika of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell and Charles Eliot Norton (1867), the more recent attempt by Dorothy L. Sayers and a dozen others.

Illustrators have been busy, too, from Botticelli to Gustave Doré and Robert Ranselberg. None of them ever ran short of ideas. But then no one was ever better than Dante at making something vivid with words.

Even so, eyebrows may be raised and tips pursed at the temerity of Tom Phillips, an English painter not yet 50, in aspiring both to translate and to illustrate the "Inferno" of Dante. Even if it could be done, why should it be done? Was not the result likely to be amateurish, anti-climatic or just plain presumptuous? Even William Blake, equally gifted for both painting and poetry, did not attempt the combination when he worked on Dante.

Besides, the task was colossal. The "Inferno" runs to not much less than 5,000 lines. Tightly and pellucidly written, it has an inimitable ease, speed and lightness of movement and an inextinguishable felicity of metaphor. Never is so much as a comma wasted. It has been minutely studied by people whose sole aim in life was to get Dante right. Remembering the great editors—among whom the well-known Grandt—who have stuck in the mind of everyone who has read James Joyce—we may well ask what can remain for us to find.

The answer is that every generation reads Dante in a new way and never fails to find him apt, provocative and taunting in ways peculiar to itself. Even those who today get impatient with the proliferation of Dante's esoteric and fantastic details and his obsession with revenge and punishment will find lines that speak directly to themselves and, in particular, to the traps that they have walked into, without knowing it, and are now never likely to get out of. Such an author can always be reread, reread, retranslated and reprinted.

With a new edition of this kind, it is inevitable that the images that take our attention first. What on earth can still be done with this

passage or that, we ask ourselves, remembering how Botticelli made the raptures of Dante and Beatrice look completely credible, how Blake could hatch out his monsters with a fancy that was every bit as wild as Dante's, how Ranselberg excelled in microcosmography when faced with some of the most challenging episodes in literature.

But it is, after all, the text that sets the tone for the whole adventure. I am no Dante scholar, but Phillips's blank-verse version reads well and seamlessly, with no archaic language, no attempts at "poetic" phrasing, and an innate majesty of tread that carries us with it. It does not read like a great poem, but it reads like a great intellectual adventure. For that is what the "Divine Comedy" is, after all. As John Livingston Lowes wrote in 1930, "Well-might all the encyclopedic erudition of the Middle Ages be forged and welded, in the white heat of indomitable will, into the steel-kind structure of 'The Divine Comedy'."

Still, there are other very good translations. The success or failure of this edition will be decided in the end by the 138 prints that Phillips made for this edition over a period of seven years. He has always been not merely a book-maker but a book-builder—someone who puts up other people's books, poaching a word or two here and a word or two there and setting those poached words in a visual empyrean of his own.

In making his collaged prints for this "Inferno," he drew on many sources, from a postcard of the Scrovegni Chapel in Padua to an old issue of "Combat" magazine, a pack of Tarot cards and that standby of the English school-boy, the "Boy's Own Paper." Reading, travel, anatomical prints, the look of the "Laocoön," echoes from Ezra Pound, James Joyce and T.S. Eliot, a universal traffic signal of our own day, and even one of his bank statements (received at a time when he was horrendously overdrawn)—all are thrown into the blender of his imagination, together with hints beyond numbering from the original text. His prints do not so much illustrate the text as run parallel to it, and they embrace not only the awesome terrors in which it abounds but its occasional brisk buffo quality.

This is not an antiquarian edition, though Phillips is alert not only to the obscure references from Dante's day that turn up in the Italian text but to the zest with which Dante challenges Ovid to a stylistic duel. These 138 prints add in and out of today, whether in the use of brand-name paper wrappers that come straight from the Italian supermarket—Dante olive oil, for instance, and Virgil butter—or in the sudden appearance of a South African banknote that has been overstepped with an antipathetic slogan of Phillips's devising.

Perhaps it is in the 31st Canto of the "Inferno" that Phillips the translator and Phillips the maker of images work most memorably together. In his notes, Phillips speaks of how "over a huge gap in time, Dante foresees the now frighteningly realized possibility of monstrous power allied to intelligence. Nature he observes is sensible to have made its most powerful and hugest creatures without the guile to make use of their destructive potential."

In word and image alike, this edition rises to that particular challenge. But then this is in every way an edition for the last quarter of the 20th century, and one that will not soon stale.

John Russell is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South landed in six hearts doubled, choosing that suit rather than clubs, because his partner's responsive double of three diamonds suggested major-suit length. He regretted this decision when he ruffed the opening diamond lead in the heart ace.

The 5-0 split was a nasty shock. But South did not give up. He drew three more rounds of trumps, discarding a spade,

and hoped for a minor miracle in clubs. This was forthcoming: When he finessed the queen and played the ace, the suit was established. He simply continued clubs, and the doubled slam was safe. West could score his trump trick whenever he chose.

In the replay, West crowded the auction by bidding five diamonds over the take-out double. North-South settled for a penalty double, collecting 300, and gained 14, four more than its eventual margin of victory.

| NORTH | | | | EAST | | | |
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| ♠ 7 5 4 | ♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 | ♥ A K | ♣ A J | ♠ K Q J 3 2 | ♦ A 10 8 7 6 5 | ♥ A K | ♣ K Q J 3 2 |
| ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 | ♦ A K | ♥ A K | ♣ A J | ♠ K Q J 3 2 | ♦ A 10 8 7 6 5 | ♥ A K | ♣ K Q J 3 2 |
| ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 | ♦ A K | ♥ A K | ♣ A J | ♠ K Q J 3 2 | ♦ A 10 8 7 6 5 | ♥ A K | ♣ K Q J 3 2 |

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South

1♣ 1♦ 1♥ 1♠

2♦ 2♥ 2♠ 2♣

3♦ 3♥ 3♠ 3♣

4♦ 4♥ 4♠ 4♣

5♦ 5♥ 5♠ 5♣

6♦ 6♥ 6♠ 6♣

7♦ 7♥ 7♠ 7♣

8♦ 8♥ 8♠ 8♣

9♦ 9♥ 9♠ 9♣

10♦ 10♥ 10♠ 10♣

11♦ 11♥ 11♠ 11♣

12♦ 12♥ 12♠ 12♣

13♦ 13♥ 13♠ 13♣

14♦ 14♥ 14♠ 14♣

15♦ 15♥ 15♠ 15♣

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37♦ 37♥ 37♠ 37♣

38♦ 38♥ 38♠ 38♣

39♦ 39♥ 39♠ 39♣

40♦ 40♥ 40♠ 40♣

41♦ 41♥ 41♠ 41♣

42♦ 42♥ 42♠ 42♣

43♦ 43♥ 43♠ 43♣

44♦ 44♥ 44♠ 44♣

45♦ 45♥ 45♠ 45♣

SPORTS

Giants Fire Davenport, Hire Craig

The Associated Press
SAN FRANCISCO — Jim Davenport was fired Wednesday as manager of the San Francisco Giants and replaced by Roger Craig, as the new president and general manager, Al Rosen, made his first move in shaking up the last-place team in the National League West.

Afterward, Craig, Bob Brenly and Rob Deer hit home runs to help beat their new manager's old team, the San Diego Padres, 9-6.

Rosen also put the players on notice that none of their jobs are safe and that "we promise" that there will be changes made. I'm not afraid to change.

Rosen's first move, in replacing Tom Haller, was to hire Craig, the former manager of the Padres and the pitching coach in Detroit last year when the Tigers won the World Series.

Craig, 54, was fired by the Padres after managing in 1978 and 1979, and left the Tigers after a salary squabble. Although he said Wednesday that "I can win, I'm a winner," in 12 years of pitching in the majors he was known more for his losing. In the New York Mets' first year of existence, 1962, he lost 24 games, the next year 22.

Haller has not been offered another job with the Giants but Davenport, who left with a 56-88 record as a manager, may be.

The team's owner, Bob Lurie, skirted the issue of whether the team will be moved, but restated that this is his "year of decision" about whether to remain at much-criticized Candlestick Park.

"In the coming weeks we will make a decision about the long-term home of the Giants," Lurie said. "Until then I will have nothing further to say."

Jackson Helps Angels Close on Royals; Both Cardinals, Mets Win in NL's East



Phil Niekro, trying for the second time to win his 300th game in the major leagues, instead gave up 11 hits and found little to admire as his Yankees were beaten, 5-2, by the Tigers.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — Reggie Jackson, who has earned the nickname Mr. October for his excellence under pressure during pennant races, got an early start on 1985 by driving in two runs Wednesday night during a 9-3 rout of the Chicago White Sox that closed the California Angels to one game of the American League West lead.

The division leaders, the Kansas City Royals, were beaten by the

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Seattle Mariners, while in the East, both the division-leading Toronto Blue Jays and the second-place New York Yankees lost.

In the National League's East, the division-leading St. Louis Cardinals won, as did the pursuing New York Mets.

A few nights ago, the Angels' Jackson had said that lesser known players must take their turns in the spotlight while such big names as himself and pitcher Don Sutton must come through without fail.

In beating the White Sox, six Angels drove in runs, with Jackson and Dick Schofield each batting in two. And the winning pitcher was Sutton, who breezed to victory No. 295 in the majors.

"We can get into a streak like this where everyone contributes," said the Angels' manager, Gene Mauch. "Hopefully, that is what we are going to do."

Sutton, acquired in a trade from Oakland on Sept. 10, held the White Sox while the Angels scored in every inning but the first, seventh and ninth off six pitchers.

Mauch praised his veteran pitcher for being crafty while the offense did its job.

"He didn't have as great stuff as he did the first time he went out and won for us," Mauch said. "But he dipped down into his bag of tricks and got the job done."

Mariners & Royals 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Dave Henderson drove in three runs and three pitchers gave up only three hits as Seattle's staff extended its streak of shutout innings against the Royals this week to 26; it was the first time in their history the Mariners have gotten consecutive shutouts.

Red Sox 13, Blue Jays 1: Rich Gedman hit for the cycle in Boston, going 4-for-5 and driving in seven runs against Toronto. The Red Sox got 18 hits, with Wade Boggs also going 4-for-5 to raise his major league-leading average to .372.

Tigers 5, Yankees 2: Rookie Nelson Simmons ended a 2-2 tie with an RBI single in the sixth and felled Phil Niekro's second attempt to win his 300th game in the majors. Mickey Mahler's seven and two-thirds innings of one-hit relief pitched the Yankees' losing streak to a season-high six.

Orioles 4, Braves 2: Fred Lynn, returning from a torn ankle ligament that kept him out of 21 games, homered for the second straight game to break a 2-2 tie in Baltimore and Scott McGregor pitched a six-hit victory at Milwaukee.

Twins 4, Rangers 3: Tim Lincecum's two-run double beat Texas in Minneapolis.

A's 1, Indians 0: Pinch-hitter Dave Collins' two-out single in the eighth gave Oakland its victory in Cleveland, although loser Don Schutze had allowed only two runners to reach second base the first seven innings.

Cardinals 7, Phillies 0: In the National League Bob Forsch pitched a three-hitter in Philadelphia and Tommy Herr drove in three runs as St. Louis won its seventh straight to remain two games ahead of New York. Forsch, who had back surgery last year, posted his first shutout since pitching a no-hitter Sept. 26, 1983.

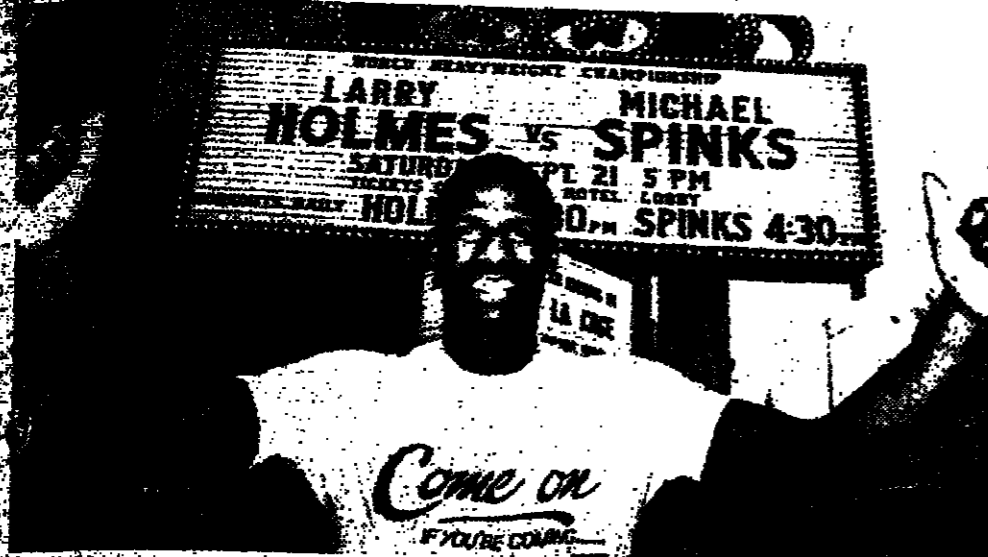
NL batting leader Willie McGee of the Cardinals, now hitting .363, had a double and two singles, drove in a run, scored his 107th run and stole his 48th base.

Mets 4, Cubs 2: Ray Knight, hitting just .207 in a frustrating season, doubled in two runs during a three-run fourth in New York and pitchers Rick Aguilera and Roger McDowell held Chicago to six hits.

Astros 7, Dodgers 2: Houston, winning its eighth straight, got four-hit pitching from Mike Scott and Jeff Calhoun in Los Angeles. The NL West-leading Dodgers have lost three of their last four, but need only a combination of 12 victories or Cincinnati losses to clinch the title.

Reds 7, Braves 3: Cincinnati's Nick Esasky, playing in his home town, homered and drove in four runs in Atlanta.

Pirates 10, Expos 6: Tony Pena hit a three-run homer, his second homer of the game, during a four-run 11th that gave Pittsburgh its victory in Montreal. (AP, UPI)



Michael Spinks: "One thing's already happened to me that everyone said wasn't possible."

A Challenge Is Nothing New to Spinks

Fighting Holmes No Harder Than Battling the Ghetto
By John Ed Bradley
Washington Post Service

LAS VEGAS — Michael Spinks, the younger and more accomplished brother of Leon, the former heavyweight champ, also is easier to like.

Leon Spinks, who whipped Muhammad Ali in 1978, when everybody said Ali was no longer Ali, rapidly developed the reputation of being a goofy, gap-toothed kid from the ghetto who talked funny and could not keep out of trouble.

Michael Spinks also grew up in that St. Louis ghetto, a doomed project called Pruitt-Iggo that later was razed or, as he put it, "bombed out forever," when it became an ugly, crime-infested spike hammered into the heart of the city.

Michael Spinks always dreamed big, though big in those days was best measured on the scale of human suffering. What he wanted was a simple means of transport, a way out. "Believe," he liked to say, "and anything can happen."

Now, in the dry heat and bright lights of Las Vegas, Spinks is preparing to challenge Larry Holmes for his heavyweight title. The significance of Saturday night's fight is twofold. First, Holmes is trying to equal the 49-0 record set by Rocky Marciano on Sept. 21, 1955.

And Spinks, at 29, hopes to become the first light heavyweight champion to successfully challenge the heavyweight boss in a title bout.

"One thing's already happened to me that everyone said wasn't possible," Spinks said. "I left, I left my hometown, and I always wanted to leave. I always said I didn't belong there. I'd say I know this is not right. I know there's a better place for me to live. And I still love the place. I love it. I just know I couldn't and wouldn't live there."

He is gravely aware of the improbability of success against Holmes. Over the past 64 years, six world light heavyweight champions have tried and failed, including Archie Moore, the last man to fight Marciano and only the second to work him down. Moore, who now is working as a special assistant to Holmes, lost to Marciano in the ninth round.

Although Spinks, whose record is 27-0, is by far the best light heavyweight around, he is giving up as much as 35 pounds (16 kilograms) to Holmes, who packs every little flab on his 6-foot-3 (1.9-meter) frame. Spinks generally fights at 175 pounds, but this week he has refused to divulge his weight. He said he wants "to keep it a surprise. I like surprises," and added, "I've been eating so much I'm sick of eating."

But Spinks has been training in Las Vegas for three weeks and appears to be in superb condition. He seems truly undaunted by the challenge. All his life, he said, he was "getting picked on by people bigger than me," including brother Leon, who once fought with him over a bologna sandwich and busted open his cheek with a curtain rod. He said that if he was not fighting Leon, he was fighting because of Leon.

After an afternoon workout, Spinks looked back on more of his days living in Pruitt-Iggo, which he once called "the land of the terrible, a rough, rough place."

"Once I got jumped by this gang," he said. "They spotted me in a crowd for some reason. He said, 'This guy named Gilbert Coleman. I said, 'Gilbert, we're being watched.' Then I told him to move on the count of three. Now, I couldn't run as fast as Gilbert. So I got caught. Everywhere I ran, there was a guy there waiting, waiting to hit me."

"They said, 'Come on, little Spinks. Come on,' and they hit me. They said, 'Are you Leon Spinks' brother?' And I said, 'Yeah.' And they hit me again."

"Later on, I'm sitting on these wooden blocks and I'm mad. I'm mad because I'm getting beat on for no reason at all and because the world isn't fair. Pretty soon, I see one of the members of this gang walking by. I said, 'You ain't gonna jump me by yourself, are you?' So he heads this guy to go get the rest of his gang. I told him I'd fight him but not wrestling. That was the rule. We'd stand there and box but no wrestling."

"So we walk out to this lot and next thing you know a gang of guys appears. I hit him with a jab and take off running, and I run in a complete circle. I run until I run into a fence and they start working me over. Then all of a sudden, out of nowhere, Leon comes and he's standing there. He tells them to stop it, but they keep punching me in the mouth. Get out of the way, big Spinks," they said. "Get out of here."

"Man, I'll never forget that. I had on a Charlie Brown sweat shirt, you know the kind. Then this little guy came up with a switchblade. And he sent everybody away."

"But what happened, the following fall, one of those guys who jumped me and beat me was sitting right next to me in class. And that guy became one of my best friends. He had the greatest left jab you ever wanted to see; he could have been something. But it happened to him. He died, man. Robbing some place. Security guard shot him. His name was Louis Finch and he might have made it."

Spinks clenched his fist and waved it in front of his face, at no one in particular. "The way I see it," he said, "if I can come out of that, anything can happen."

NCAA Is Finding TV Ban Unenforceable

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One of the major sanctions the National Collegiate Athletic Association often imposes on a major college football team on probation, the banning of live telecasts of its games, has proven to be virtually unenforceable. In this age of satellites, dishes and television pirates, the games can be seen live from start to finish no matter what the NCAA rules.

Florida, for example, is on probation and in the first year of a two-year ban against live television appearances. But thousands of its fans, in bars and homes equipped with dishes that receive satellite signals, watched the live telecast of Florida's 35-23 victory over Miami of Florida on Sept. 17.

Turner Broadcasting System, with headquarters studios in Atlanta, was taking a satellite feed of the entire game from Miami to show occasional highlights during its regular telecast of the TBS game of the week that day. A team on probation is permitted to be seen live on such 30-second highlights during the telecast of another game. Florida's fans simply zeroed their dishes in on the proper satellite and pirated the game in progress.

David Berst, the NCAA director of enforcement, said his staff was aware of this sort of thing but was not sure how it could be stopped.

An alternative, Berst said, might be to drop prohibitions against live telecasts as part of penalties.

"That kind of pirating action dilutes the effectiveness of the TV sanction," he said. "One way to stop it is to make the TV sanctions even harsher, or to forget TV sanctions altogether. In recent years the move to cut scholarship grants for football players at an institution on probation seems to be very effective. A cut in grants may hurt a team more in the long run than a loss of TV revenue."

Florida's football grants were cut from 30 to 20 this year and next year.

Notre Dame lost to Michigan State, 28-23, two years ago in South Bend, Indiana, when Dave Yarema threw three touchdowns for the Spartans. The Irish, who were upset by Michigan last week, were not looking forward to his return Saturday night in South Bend, when the teams meet. But Yarema, now a senior, will not play. He broke a bone in his right, or throwing, thumb during Michigan State's victory over Arizona State last Saturday. The break was not discovered until Monday, when the constant pain in Yarema's right hand forced doctors to X-ray it. He will miss at least two games.

Coach Dick Anderson of Rutgers does not have fond memories of Michie Stadium at West Point, New York, where his surprising Scarlet Knights play Army on Saturday after their big comeback gave them a 28-28 tie with Florida last week. The former Penn State end said Michie Stadium was not an easy place to play.

"I had a tough time at Army," he remembered.

It happened in 1962 in Penn State's 9-6 loss at West Point. Asked to be more specific, Anderson laughed and said, "I dropped the winning touchdown pass in the end zone."

Anderson is the one who grumbled a little after Rutgers' tie at Florida last week because, among other mistakes late in the game, one of his receivers dropped a pass that should have been caught and could have given Rutgers a victory.

Army may have the only offensive line in major college football consisting of five centers. From tackle to tackle, each of the linemen has snapped the ball from center at least once while playing for the academy, and in most cases quite a bit. The present starting center is Ron Rice. The two guards who once were centers are Clint Pollitt and Don Smith and the tackles are Ed Shultz and Joe Manausa.

Villanova returns to varsity football Saturday after four years without the sport, and a crowd of about 20,000 is expected to see the Wildcats play Iona in the new football stadium on the Main Line campus. This is the first of five games this season for Villanova: three Division III teams and the Navy junior varsity. After two years of this type of competition, Villanova will be an official Division I-AA team and a member of the Yankee Conference.

Andy Talley, Villanova's coach, said: "The Wildcats are really just a bunch of kids right now. We have 18 freshmen starting against Iona. But the enthusiasm for the return of varsity football is so great we may have a sellout Saturday, and that would mean 20,000."

Villanova, according to Talley, is a team without a division. The college groups are I-AA, I-AA, II and III. Since the Wildcats have given scholarships to freshmen this fall, the school cannot be placed in Division II, which prohibits scholarships. But since the majority of the Wildcats' opponents for the first two seasons are in that group, they cannot be considered in another group, either.

Raines' Father Strikes Out on TV
The Associated Press
SANFORD, Fla. — The father of Tim Raines, the Montreal Expos' outfielder, can still watch his son play. This season.

Ned Raines, whose son played at Seminole High School in Sanford, was informed this week that the satellite dish in front of his home, with which he picks up telecasts from Montreal, must come down because it violates zoning codes.

Raines appealed the decision. The county board of adjustment rejected it, but gave him six months to dismantle the dish.



Dancing the Match Away

Van Gaal, left, of the Sparta team and Hamburg's star, Felix Magath, found themselves face to face in an uncomfortable meeting on the playing field, while the soccer ball went its own way Wednesday night in Rotterdam. Sparta won the UEFA Cup tournament's first-round, first-leg match, 2-0.

Help May Be Coming for the U.S. Davis Cup Team

United Press International

NEW YORK — Even before the United States was eliminated from this year's Davis Cup competition, there was deep concern about the team's future prospects.

The problem is twofold. First, as evidenced by recent results, the rest of the world has caught up to the United States in producing new talent. Second, when it comes to playing on clay courts, the Americans are lagging far behind.

As a result, when the United States is the visiting team for Davis Cup matches, the surface inevitably is of clay. Faced with this disadvantage, the United States was beaten by Argentina in 1983's first round, by Sweden in last December's finals and by West Germany in the second round this summer.

Also not helping this year was the absence of John McEnroe, because of a requirement that he sign a certificate of good behavior.

While he cannot do much about McEnroe's temperament, J. Randolph Gregson, first year president of the U.S. Tennis Association, would like to ensure stronger U.S. representation in world competition.

On a dissenting note, Dennis Ralston, the coach of Southern Methodist University in Dallas, does not see the need for a national program as being so urgent.

"I don't think there's any real reason to press the panic button," said Ralston, a former world class player. "We lost to a good team in Sweden and we pressed the button. Our problem last year was our guys didn't get there in time to prepare."

"My personal feeling is our guys can play on European clay. It just takes getting used to."

Improving our clay court performance is one of my goals," Gregson said. "I feel very strongly about it. A lot of players don't like to play on clay. It is hot, requires a lot more work and the points are longer. It is a tougher test of men and material."

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"I don't think there's any real reason to press the panic button," said Ralston, a former world class player. "We lost to a good team in Sweden and we pressed the button. Our problem last year was our guys didn't get there in time to prepare."

"My personal feeling is our guys can play on European clay. It just takes getting used to."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

| Team | Score | Team | Score |
|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Atlanta | 9-0 | Los Angeles | 2-1 |
| Boston | 4-1 | Montreal | 2-1 |
| California | 4-1 | New York | 5-2 |
| Cleveland | 9-0 | Pittsburgh | 2-1 |
| Detroit | 4-1 | San Francisco | 9-6 |
| Florida | 35-23 | Seattle | 7-0 |
| Los Angeles | 2-1 | St. Louis | 7-0 |
| Minnesota | 4-1 | Texas | 4-1 |
| Montreal | 2-1 | Washington | 4-1 |
| New York | 5-2 | White Sox | 9-3 |
| Pittsburgh | 2-1 | Yankees | 5-2 |
| San Francisco | 9-6 | | |
| Seattle | 7-0 | | |
| St. Louis | 7-0 | | |
| Texas | 4-1 | | |
| Washington | 4-1 | | |
| White Sox | 9-3 | | |
| Yankees | 5-2 | | |

Major League Standings

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---------------|----|----|------|----|
| Atlanta | 51 | 33 | .607 | 0 |
| Boston | 48 | 36 | .571 | 3 |
| California | 47 | 37 | .561 | 4 |
| Cleveland | 46 | 38 | .550 | 5 |
| Detroit | 45 | 39 | .537 | 6 |
| Florida | 44 | 40 | .524 | 7 |
| Los Angeles | 43 | 41 | .512 | 8 |
| Minnesota | 42 | 42 | .500 | 9 |
| Montreal | 41 | 43 | .488 | 10 |
| New York | 40 | 44 | .476 | 11 |
| Pittsburgh | 39 | 45 | .464 | 12 |
| San Francisco | 38 | 46 | .452 | 13 |
| Seattle | 37 | 47 | .440 | 14 |
| St. Louis | 36 | 48 | .429 | 15 |
| Texas | 35 | 49 | .417 | 16 |
| Washington | 34 | 50 | .405 | 17 |
| White Sox | 33 | 51 | .394 | 18 |
| Yankees | 32 | 52 | .382 | 19 |

Transition

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---------------|----|----|------|----|
| Atlanta | 51 | 33 | .607 | 0 |
| Boston | 48 | 36 | .571 | 3 |
| California | 47 | 37 | .561 | 4 |
| Cleveland | 46 | 38 | .550 | 5 |
| Detroit | 45 | 39 | .537 | 6 |
| Florida | 44 | 40 | .524 | 7 |
| Los Angeles | 43 | 41 | .512 | 8 |
| Minnesota | 42 | 42 | .500 | 9 |
| Montreal | 41 | 43 | .488 | 10 |
| New York | 40 | 44 | .476 | 11 |
| Pittsburgh | 39 | 45 | .464 | 12 |
| San Francisco | 38 | 46 | .452 | 13 |
| Seattle | 37 | 47 | .440 | 14 |
| St. Louis | 36 | 48 | .429 | 15 |
| Texas | 35 | 49 | .417 | 16 |
| Washington | 34 | 50 | .405 | 17 |
| White Sox | 33 | 51 | .394 | 18 |
| Yankees | 32 | 52 | .382 | 19 |

European Soccer

WINNERS CUP

| Team | Score | Team | Score |
|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Atlanta | 9-0 | Los Angeles | 2-1 |
| Boston | 4-1 | Montreal | 2-1 |
| California | 4-1 | New York | 5-2 |
| Cleveland | 9-0 | Pittsburgh | 2-1 |
| Detroit | 4-1 | San Francisco | 9-6 |
| Florida | 35-23 | Seattle | 7-0 |
| Los Angeles | 2-1 | St. Louis | 7-0 |
| Minnesota | 4-1 | Texas | 4-1 |
| Montreal | 2-1 | Washington | 4-1 |
| New York | 5-2 | White Sox | 9-3 |
| Pittsburgh | 2-1 | Yankees | 5-2 |
| San Francisco | 9-6 | | |
| Seattle | 7-0 | | |
| St. Louis | 7-0 | | |
| Texas | 4-1 | | |
| Washington | 4-1 | | |
| White Sox | 9-3 | | |
| Yankees | 5-2 | | |

SPORTS BRIEFS

McMahon Unlikely to Play for Bears

CHICAGO (AP) — Jim McMahon, the injured quarterback of the Chicago Bears, did not practice Wednesday and probably will not play in Thursday night's game at Minnesota, the team said.

Steve Fuller, the backup quarterback, will start against the Vikings and the coach, Mike Ditka, was quoted as saying it was "very remote" that McMahon would play at all. McMahon was expected to suit up.

McMahon suffered a stiff neck and muscle spasms in his upper back during last Sunday's 20-7 victory over New England. He left the game in the fourth quarter, with Fuller replacing him, and was placed in traction the next day.

Defense Rests in Baseball Drug Trial

PITTSBURGH (WP) — The defense rested Wednesday in the trial of Curtis Strong, a Philadelphia caterer accused of selling cocaine to major-league baseball players, without calling the defendant or any players as defense witnesses in the U.S. District Court trial.

Adam Renfro Jr., Strong's attorney, said, "It may not be in my client's best interests" to call any players. Instead, seven persons, including the defendant's parents and two of his sisters, testified to Strong's character and provided additional alibis to cover all but one of the 14 cocaine-trafficking counts against him.

Judge Gustave Diamond said he would limit Thursday's closing arguments to 75 minutes for each side and that he expected the jury to begin considering the evidence by midafternoon. Diamond said that the jury would be sequestered if it did not reach a verdict Thursday.

Finn Wins Hong Kong-Beijing Rally

BELING (AP) — With police squads holding back curious crowds, Finland's Hannu Mikkola drove across the finish line at the famous Ming Tombs on Thursday and won the Hong Kong-Beijing 555 Rally, China's first international motor sports event in 78 years. Sweden's Lars-Erik Torph was second, West German national champion Erwin Weber third.

Asked what impressed him most the four-day, 2,108-mile competition, Mikkola replied: "I think it was the amount of people who came to see us. I have never seen so many people on a course. In Wuhan, for over 20 kilometers (12 miles), there was just a constant row of people."

Atlanta Braves' Steve Carlton, who won the 1984 Cy Young Award, was named MVP of the 1985 season. Carlton won 27 games and pitched 244 innings, leading the league in wins and innings pitched.

San Francisco Giants' Tim Lincecum was named MVP of the 1985 season. Lincecum won 27 games and pitched 244 innings, leading the league in wins and innings pitched.

Los Angeles Dodgers' Mike Scott was named MVP of the 1985 season. Scott won 27 games and pitched 244 innings, leading the league in wins and innings pitched.

St. Louis Cardinals' Bob Forsch was named MVP of the 1985 season. Forsch won 27 games and pitched 244 innings, leading the league in wins and innings pitched.

San Diego Padres' Bob Lurie was named MVP of the 1985 season. Lurie won 27 games and pitched 244 innings, leading the league in wins and innings pitched.

